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MONTANA

STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

Demand estimates for outdoor recreation activities and facilities are formulated from relatively few factors and forces. Previously, the factors and forces which create demand were evaluated. However, because of the complexity of measuring the magnitude of individual factors, subsequent interactions between them, and the availability of information, the following two groups of variables are the most useful for estimating demand: (1) population size, distribution, and estimated changes in size and distribution and, (2) preferences and participation rates of outdoor recreationists. It is realized that future demand studies should consider more fully, demographic and typological factors affecting outdoor recreation demand in Montana. In addition, participation rates should reflect consumer preferences for future activities and supportive facilities and land rather than indications of current behavior and participation only.

Population

Two major populations make up Montana's total outdoor recreation demand base: (1) residents and (2) nonresident visitors. Each segment is treated separately in the following demand models because each is structurally different for classification and analysis purposes.

Resident Population

Based upon the estimated current population of Montana, migration rate and population fertility will determine the size of future Montana populations in 1970 through 1985. Several sources of information were used to arrive at estimated resident populations including U. S. Bureau of the Census population reports for 1960 on general characteristics and number of inhabitants; more current U. S. Census population reports published in October, 1968; and estimates by personnel of the Survey Research Center, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana.

Because of the impending Decennial Census of Population to be made in 1970, an analysis of existing population information was made without a recent census enumeration. Therefore, estimates reflect best judgments of the state's present population, secular trends in migration and fertility, and resulting expected future population levels.

It is estimated that Montana will continue through 1985 to have an out-migration and a decline in birth rates. Estimates of the future rate of population growth in Montana are based upon a migration rate that will continue at the same level as that existing during the 1950-60 period and a substantial drop in fertility relative to that which existed in 1960. The former is predicated upon (1) a growth rate of the state's population which has been significantly below the national averages for several decades and (2) a recent announcement by the U. S. Bureau of the Census which estimated that Montana's population had decreased in total by approximately 10,000 persons during 1967-68. The drop in fertility relative to 1960 is based upon national data indicating a decline which has continued during much of the 1960 decade. No major factors that would reverse these forces are foreseen at this time, although unforeseen variables may require future revisions.

The 1970 population for Montana is estimated to be 716,000 persons--a reduction from the current recreation plan's estimates. By 1975, the state population is estimated to increase to 734,000 and in 1985 will be 800,000 persons.

Population estimates for Montana do not include a variation in growth rates for individual counties. Insufficient information about changing growth rates for counties precludes developing estimates on a basis other than a continuation of growth based upon the current share of each county's population to total state population. While the approach is not totally satisfactory, no more appropriate alternative was found. As additional information becomes available, the plan should be revised to include identification of factors causing varying county growth rates.

While there are variations in county rates of population growth, urbanization within geographic areas will be continued. Persons living within counties of planning regions will move to the urban centers and other counties within the same regions. Thus, a resulting similarity in growth of most of Montana's seven regions is expected.

Utilizing data from the latest U. S. Department of Commerce population report published in October, 1968, the relative share of the state's total population possessed by each county was computed and applied to each of the years 1970, 1975, and 1985. Table A-1 on the following pages presents estimated Montana population by county during the period 1970-85.

Nonresident Visitors

Estimates of the number of nonresidents visiting Montana yearly are based upon data gathered over the past decade by the Montana State Highway Commission. Primary determinants of visitor estimates and county distributions are the (1) rate of growth and (2) determination of where nonresidents travel in Montana. After reviewing previous tourist travel studies, it is estimated that the number of nonresident tourists will increase at the rate of

TABLE A-1

ESTIMATED MONTANA COUNTY POPULATION 1970-1985

County	Estimated County Population As A Percent of State Total	Years			
		Actual 1960	1970	1975	1985
Beaverhead	1.111	7,194	7,955	8,155	8,888
Big Horn	1.652	10,007	11,828	12,126	13,216
Blaine	1.083	8,091	7,754	7,949	8,664
Broadwater	0.342	2,804	2,449	2,510	2,736
Carbon	1.097	8,317	7,855	8,052	8,776
Carter	0.313	2,493	2,241	2,297	2,504
Cascade	11.481	73,418	82,205	84,271	91,848
Chouteau	0.969	7,348	6,938	7,112	7,752
Custer	1.795	13,227	12,852	13,177	14,360
Daniels	0.470	3,755	3,365	3,450	3,760
Dawson	1.595	12,314	11,420	11,707	12,760
Deer Lodge	2.308	18,640	16,525	16,941	18,464
Fallon	0.627	3,997	4,489	4,602	5,016
Fergus	1.909	14,018	13,668	14,012	15,272
Flathead	5.342	32,965	38,248	39,210	42,736
Gallatin	4.088	26,045	29,270	30,006	32,704
Garfield	0.256	1,981	1,833	1,879	2,048
Glacier	1.752	11,565	12,544	12,860	14,016
Golden Valley	0.185	1,203	1,325	1,358	1,480
Granite	0.413	3,014	2,957	3,031	3,304
Hill	2.293	18,653	16,418	16,831	18,344
Jefferson	0.712	4,297	5,098	5,226	5,696
Judith Basin	0.470	3,085	3,365	3,450	3,760
Lake	2.023	13,104	14,485	14,849	16,184
Lewis and Clark	4.630	28,006	33,151	33,984	37,040
Liberty	0.328	2,624	2,348	2,408	2,624
Lincoln	2.037	12,537	14,585	14,952	16,295
Madison	0.798	5,211	5,714	5,857	6,384
McCone	0.427	3,321	3,057	3,134	3,416
Meagher	0.342	2,616	2,449	2,510	2,736
Mineral	0.484	3,037	3,465	3,553	3,872
Missoula	7.735	44,663	55,383	56,775	61,880
Musselshell	0.527	4,888	3,773	3,868	4,216
Park	1.695	13,168	12,136	12,441	13,560
Petroleum	0.114	894	816	837	912

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

ESTIMATED MONTANA COUNTY POPULATION 1970-1985

County	Estimated County Population As A Percent of State Total	Years			
		Actual 1960	1970	1975	1985
Phillips	0.783	6,027	5,606	5,747	6,264
Pondera	1,026	7,653	7,346	7,531	8,208
Powder River	0.342	2,485	2,449	2,510	2,736
Powell	1.054	7,002	7,547	7,736	8,432
Prairie	0.299	2,318	2,141	2,195	2,392
Ravalli	2.009	12,341	14,384	14,746	16,072
Richland	1.510	10,504	10,812	11,083	12,080
Roosevelt	1.724	11,731	12,344	12,654	13,792
Rosebud	0.897	6,187	6,423	6,584	7,176
Sanders	0.969	6,880	6,938	7,112	7,752
Sheridan	0.869	6,458	6,222	6,378	6,952
Silver Bow	6.595	46,454	47,220	48,408	52,760
Stillwater	0.684	5,526	4,897	5,021	5,472
Sweet Grass	0.427	3,290	3,057	3,134	3,416
Teton	0.897	7,295	6,423	6,584	7,176
Toole	0.969	7,904	6,938	7,112	7,752
Treasure	0.171	1,345	1,224	1,255	1,368
Valley	3.162	17,080	22,640	23,210	25,296
Wheatland	0.399	3,026	2,857	2,929	3,192
Wibaux	0.242	1,698	1,733	1,776	1,936
Yellowstone	11.524	79,016	82,512	84,585	92,192
Total	99.955	674,720	715,677	733,670	799,639

3.5 percent per year, compounded yearly. (See Tourist Travel and Expenditures in Montana (1958), Five Years of Tourist Studies in Montana (1963), and Montana Travel Study (1966).)

An "exposure index" provided the basis for determining where nonresident tourists traveled in the state. The exposure index is the proportion of nonresidents who pass through each county. Proportions were determined in a comprehensive survey of tourist parties conducted for the Montana Highway Commission in 1958. Although the study does not reflect recent travel patterns, it is the most recent source of information available.

Table A-2 on the following page presents the exposure indexes for each county in Montana. In twenty counties, no municipality was surveyed, so an exposure index was assigned after determining travel patterns in surrounding counties and index cities.

Because of the duplication in counting nonresident tourists as they travel in and through Montana, each county's proportion of the base total was determined. Through this weighting process, considerable duplication was eliminated. The procedure of using exposure indexes is not completely satisfactory, but it is believed to provide the best estimates available for nonresident tourist travel within Montana.

Estimates of total visitors to the state of Montana in the following years are as follows:

1970 - 3,777,600
1975 - 4,486,700
1985 - 6,398,500

Adjustments to previous travel study estimates were made to remove that proportion of nonresident travelers in Montana for business purposes so that only nonresident tourists were included.

Impact Areas

Impact of a visitor to an area is determined by how long he stays in that area. Thus, impact may arise because of a person traveling through an area on his way to a given destination or because of "intervening opportunities" for recreation which arise.

For example, if a nonresident comes to Montana from the eastern United States traveling on U. S. Highway 2 and has a destination of Glacier National Park, he may desire the use of several wayside facilities as he progresses through Montana toward his destination. If he is camping and satisfactory campgrounds are available along the travel routes, he may spend two nights in Montana before arriving at Glacier National Park. Traveling to Yellowstone, because of intervening opportunities, he may camp several nights at Flathead Lake, Lewis and Clark Caverns, Virginia City restoration, and the Madison River complex. Upon reaching Yellowstone National Park, he may spend another week.

TABLE A-2

EXPOSURE INDEX FOR ALL MONTANA COUNTIES

County	Location of Measurement	Exposure Index	Adjusted Exposure Index	County	Location of Measurement	Exposure Index	Adjusted Exposure Index
Beaverhead	(Estimate)	25.0	2.25	McCone	Circle	11.0	0.99
Big Horn	Hardin	12.6	1.14	Meagher	White Sulphur Sp.	14.7	1.33
Blaine	(Estimate)	24.9	2.25	Mineral	(Estimate)	30.0	2.71
Broadwater	Townsend	20.1	1.81	Missoula	Missoula	39.7	3.58
Carbon	Ref. Cooke City	11.7	1.06	Musselshell	Roundup	11.9	1.07
Carter	(Estimate)	10.0	0.90	Park	Livingston	32.3	2.91
Cascade	Great Falls	30.8	2.78	Petroleum	(Estimate)	10.0	0.90
Chouteau	(Estimate)	15.0	1.35	Phillips	Malta	25.3	2.28
Custer	Miles City	18.8	1.70	Pondera	(Estimate)	20.0	1.80
Daniels	(Estimate)	8.0	0.72	Powder River	(Estimate)	8.0	0.72
Dawson	Glendive	22.1	1.99	Powell	Garrison	23.2	2.09
Deer Lodge	(Estimate)	21.0	1.89	Prairie	(Estimate)	20.0	1.80
Fallon	Baker	10.0	0.90	Ravalli	(Estimate)	15.0	1.35
Fergus	Lewistown	13.5	1.22	Richland	(Estimate)	11.0	0.99
Flathead	Kalispell	38.5	3.47	Roosevelt	Wolf Point	22.3	2.01
Gallatin	Three Forks	23.5	2.12	Rosebud	Forsyth	24.0	2.16
Garfield	(Estimate)	10.0	0.90	Sanders	Thompson Falls	24.2	2.18
Glacier	East Glacier	40.7	3.67	Sheridan	(Estimate)	9.0	0.81
Golden Valley	(Estimate)	10.0	0.90	Silver Bow	Butte	21.4	1.93
Granite	Drummond	27.5	2.48	Stillwater	(Estimate)	20.0	1.80
Hill	Havre	24.5	2.21	Sweet Grass	Big Timber	20.4	1.84
Jefferson	(Estimate)	25.0	2.25	Teton	Choteau	16.6	1.50
Judith Basin	Ref. Lewistown	13.5	1.22	Toole	Shelby	24.2	2.18
Lake	Ravalli	16.7	1.51	Treasure	Ref. Custer	18.8	1.70
Lewis & Clark	Helena	22.2	2.00	Valley	Glasgow	25.3	2.28
Liberty	(Estimate)	18.0	1.62	Wheatland	(Estimate)	15.0	1.35
Lincoln	Libby	12.6	1.14	Wibaux	(Estimate)	16.5	1.49
Madison	(Estimate)	18.0	1.62	Yellowstone	Billings	34.6	3.12

Information based on Montana Tourist Survey, 1958.

Persons traveling through a county are potential users of facilities in that county. Those counties that attract only wayside picnicking and overnight camping contain minor impact areas since visitors spend only portions of days and continue traveling. However, at destinations, perhaps a week or more would be spent with a resulting major impact on these areas.

For purposes of classification, five classes of impact categories are used:

TABLE A-3

IMPACT CATEGORIES

Class	Category	Significance
1	Destination	National (e.g., Yellowstone National Park)
2	Destination	State and Regional (e.g., Big Mountain Ski Area, Yellowtail Dam)
3	Intervening Opportunity	Major Attraction (e.g., Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park)
4	Intervening Opportunity	Lesser Attraction (e.g., Thompson Falls State Park)
5	Intervening Opportunity	Wayside Services (e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas)

Impact classification can be employed to demonstrate clustering around areas of interest to travelers. With this type of classification, the recreation planner can more effectively determine where facilities are needed. Acquisitions and construction can be programmed to maintain a high quality of experiences for visitors vacationing in Montana. While impact classification of the previous structure has not been used in this plan, it is presented for consideration for future use.

Preferences and Participation Rates

Resident Population

Since the summer of 1966, five surveys were conducted by the Montana Fish and Game Department to provide data for determining participation rates for several categories of outdoor recreation activities. In total, 27,000 questionnaires were mailed to residents and nonresidents with a return of over 8,300 usable questionnaires--a response of approximately thirty-one percent. Surveys were conducted for each of the four seasons with summer being included twice. Although the effect of the nonresponse factor was not studied in detail, two counties were resurveyed to determine if participation rates were significantly higher or lower than indicated in the mail survey. As a result of the follow-up, it is estimated that the nonresponse factor could be cause for some reduction in computed participation rates, although not of a drastic magnitude.

The recreation surveys provided data for revision of participation rates for fourteen types of activities. See Table A-4. Participation rates were subsequently translated into an average number of activity days per Montana resident. See Table A-5. Changes in participation rates are based upon estimates made by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the ORRRC Study Report No. 26, Prospective Demand for Outdoor Recreation, 1962. See Table A-6.

Nonresident Visitors

Participation rates for nonresidents are based upon the resident participation rates except for sightseeing, fishing, camping, and horseback riding in which cases the most recent Montana participation rates from the Montana Travel Study (1966) are used.

Expansion of data for nonresidents with Flathead County used as an example:

3,777,600	(Estimated nonresident visitors in 1970)
x 3.5	(Average length of nonresident visit, in days)
13,221,600	(Total estimated visitor days in 1970)
x 14%	(Participation rate for swimming)
1,851,024	(Total number of swimming days)
x 3.47*	(See below)
64,231	(Swimming activity days in Flathead County)

$$^{*}\frac{\text{Exposure Index for Flathead County}}{\text{Sum of Exposure Indexes}} = \frac{38.5}{1109}$$

Weighted County Exposure Index = 3.47

Since data were not available to indicate changes in participation rates for nonresidents, rates of participation were considered to be constant through the 1970-85 period.

Interpretation of Demand Tables

On the following pages, demand tables for the various outdoor recreation activities are presented as estimates for 1970, 1975, and 1985, in each of the seven planning regions. Readers are cautioned that numerical data represent estimates of activity demand days in total for these

TABLE A-4

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR VARIOUS OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES FOR RESIDENTS, 1966-1968

(In Percent of Population Participating)

	Season and Year			
Type of Activity	Summer 1968	Spring 1967	Winter 1967	Fall 1966
Fishing	41.6	26.2	22.7	33.9
Boating	23.5	12.4	7.8	15.6
Water Skiing	12.0	4.0		8.0
Outdoor Swimming	26.8			16.9
Picnicking	50.6	35.3		40.3
Camping	27.1	12.0	8.6	21.7
Horseback Riding	8.4	3.9	4.6	5.5
Golfing	4.3	4.2		
Snow Skiing		4.2	9.2	
Hunting			12.9	24.8
Tobogganning			8.0	
Snow Playing			26.4	
Ice Skating			15.6	

TABLE A-5

ESTIMATED PARTICIPATING DAYS FOR VARIOUS OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, BY RESIDENTS, 1970, 1975, AND 1985

(Days Per Person)

Type of Activity		Resident		
		1970	1975	1985
Swimming	(revised)	4.66	5.15	5.95
Driving (for pleasure)		5.77	6.04	6.18
Walking		4.24	4.77	5.15
Playing Games		3.61	3.97	4.64
Sightseeing		3.15	3.39	3.74
Picnic	(revised)	6.36	6.64	6.92
Fishing	(revised)	8.40	8.46	8.46
Bicycling		1.82	1.87	1.97
Other Boating	(revised)	3.95	4.39	5.07
Camping	(revised)	4.40	5.01	6.08
Sports Events		1.10	1.16	1.24
Horse Riding	(revised)	2.30	2.40	2.61
Nature Walks		0.77	0.80	0.83
Hiking		0.63	0.72	0.81
Water Skiing	(revised)	1.74	2.08	2.77
Outdoor Concert		0.26	0.28	0.33
Hunting (Fall and Winter Quarters)	(revised)	1.88	1.87	1.79
Sailing		0.08	0.08	0.08
Canoeing		0.07	0.07	0.07
Mountain Climbing		0.05	0.05	0.05
Snow Skiing (Winter and Spring Quarters)	(revised)	1.23	1.23	1.23
Golf	(revised)	0.73	0.73	0.73
Tobogganing	(revised)	0.40	0.40	0.40
Snow Play	(revised)	1.67	1.67	1.67
Ice Skating	(revised)	1.56	1.56	1.56

TABLE A-6

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PARTICIPATION RATES FOR VARIOUS OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, BY RESIDENTS, 1975 AND 1985

Type of Activity	Estimated Change in Participation Rate 1970 to 1975	1975 to 1985
Swimming	+ 10.5	+ 15.5
Driving (for pleasure)	4.7	2.3
Walking (for pleasure)	3.8	8.0
Playing Games	10.1	17.0
Sightseeing	7.7	10.4
Picnic	4.4	4.2
Fishing	0.7	0.0
Bicycling	2.9	5.1
Other Boating	11.2	15.6
Camping	13.8	21.4
Sports Events	5.5	7.1
Horse Riding	4.2	8.8
Nature Walks	4.4	3.5
Hiking	14.4	12.1
Water Skiing	19.6	33.4
Outdoor Concert	8.9	16.6
Hunting (Fall & Winter Quarters)	- 0.3	- 4.4
Sailing	Constant	Constant
Canoeing	Constant	Constant
Mountain Climbing	Constant	Constant
Snow Skiing (Winter and Spring)	Constant	Constant
Golf	Constant	Constant
Tobogganning	Constant	Constant
Snow Play	Constant	Constant
Ice Skating	Constant	Constant

Note: Change in participation rates based on a straight line interpolation of estimated percentage changes in activity rates from periods of 1960 to 1976 and from 1960 to 2000.

Source: ORRRC Study Report No. 26, Prospective Demand for Outdoor Recreation, Washington, D. C., 1962, pp. 26-28 years region by region. Although the data have not been rounded, they should be interpreted as indicative of approximate values only. Abnormal rates of growth, significant changes in regional economic conditions, or changes in interest in a particular activity could make the demand forecast invalid in certain sections. In several instances, demand has not been computed because of the lack of information. This situation is found particularly in nonresident demand. Future studies should attempt to acquire information for further refinement.

TABLE 1

1970 REGION 1 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Flathead	178,236	220,691	162,172	138,075	120,481	243,257	321,283	69,611
	Lake	67,500	83,578	61,416	52,291	45,628	92,125	121,674	26,363
	Lincoln	67,966	84,155	61,840	52,652	45,943	92,761	122,514	26,545
	Sanders	32,331	40,032	29,417	25,046	21,855	44,126	58,279	12,672
	Subtotal	346,033	428,456	314,845	268,064	233,907	472,269	623,750	135,146
Nonresident	Flathead	64,231		114,697		447,779	45,879	150,942	
	Lake	27,950		49,912		194,855	19,965	65,684	
	Lincoln	21,102		37,682		147,109	15,073	49,589	
	Sanders	40,352		72,058		281,313	28,823	94,828	
	Subtotal	153,635		274,349		1,071,056	109,740	361,043	
	Total	499,668	428,456	589,194	268,064	1,304,963	582,009	984,793	135,146

2,049,909

TABLE 1 (Continued)

1970 REGION 1, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Flathead	151,080	168,291	42,073	87,970	29,451	24,096	66,552	9,944
	Lake	57,216	63,734	15,934	33,316	11,153	9,126	25,204	3,766
	Lincoln	57,611	64,174	16,044	33,546	11,230	9,189	25,378	3,792
	Sanders	27,405	30,527	7,632	15,957	5,342	4,371	12,072	1,804
	Subtotal	293,312	326,726	81,683	170,789	57,176	46,782	129,206	19,306
Nonresident	Flathead	137,637	135,343	36,703	43,126	252,334	114,697	4,588	
	Lake	59,894	58,896	15,972	18,767	109,805	49,912	1,996	
	Lincoln	45,218	44,464	12,058	14,168	82,899	37,682	1,507	
	Sanders	86,469	85,028	23,058	27,094	158,527	72,058	2,882	
	Subtotal	329,218	323,731	87,791	103,155	603,565	274,349	10,973	
	Total	622,530	650,457	169,474	273,944	660,741	321,131	140,179	19,306

TABLE 1 (Continued)

1970 REGION 1 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Flathead	71,906	3,060	2,677	1,912	47,045	27,921	15,299	63,874	59,667
	Lake	27,232	1,159	1,014	724	17,817	10,574	5,794	24,190	22,597
	Lincoln	27,420	1,167	1,021	729	17,940	10,647	5,834	24,357	22,753
	Sanders	13,043	555	486	347	8,534	5,065	2,775	11,586	10,823
	Subtotal	139,601	5,941	5,198	3,712	91,336	54,207	29,702	124,007	115,840
Nonresident	Flathead									
	Lake									
	Lincoln									
	Sanders									
	Subtotal									
	Total	139,601	5,941	5,198	3,712	91,336	54,207	29,702	124,007	115,840

TABLE 2

1970 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Deer Lodge	77,007	95,349	70,066	59,655	52,053	105,099	138,810	30,076
	Granite	13,780	17,062	12,538	10,675	9,315	18,807	24,839	5,382
	Mineral	16,147	19,993	14,692	12,509	10,915	22,037	29,106	6,306
	Missoula	258,085	319,560	234,824	199,933	174,456	352,236	465,217	100,797
	Powell	35,169	43,546	31,999	27,245	23,773	47,999	63,395	13,736
	Ravalli	67,029	82,996	60,988	51,926	45,310	91,482	120,826	26,179
	Subtotal	467,217	578,506	425,107	361,943	315,822	637,660	842,193	182,476
Nonresident	Deer Lodge	34,984		62,472		243,891	24,989	82,213	
	Granite	45,905		81,974		320,026	32,790	107,878	
	Mineral	50,163		89,576		349,706	35,831	117,882	
	Missoula	66,267		118,333		461,973	47,333	155,727	
	Powell	38,686		69,083		269,699	27,633	90,913	
	Ravalli	24,989		44,623		174,208	17,849	58,724	
	Subtotal	260,994		466,061		1,819,503	186,425	613,337	
	Total	728,211	578,506	891,168	361,943	2,135,325	824,085	1,455,530	182,476

TABLE 2 (Continued)

1970 REGION 2 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Deer Lodge	65,274	72,710	18,178	38,008	12,724	10,411	28,754	4,297
	Granite	11,680	13,011	3,253	6,801	2,277	1,863	5,145	769
	Mineral	13,687	15,246	3,812	7,970	2,668	2,183	6,029	901
	Missoula	218,763	243,685	60,921	127,381	42,645	34,891	96,366	14,400
	Powell	29,811	33,207	8,302	17,358	5,811	4,755	13,132	1,962
	Ravalli	56,817	63,290	15,822	33,083	11,076	9,062	25,028	3,740
	Subtotal	396,032	441,149	110,288	230,601	77,201	63,165	174,454	26,069
Nonresident	Deer Lodge	7,497	73,717	19,991	23,489	137,439	62,472	2,499	
	Granite	9,837	96,729	26,232	30,822	180,343	81,974	3,279	
	Mineral	10,749	105,700	28,664	33,681	197,068	89,576	3,583	
	Missoula	14,200	139,633	37,867	44,493	260,333	118,333	4,733	
	Powell	8,290	81,518	22,107	25,975	151,982	69,083	2,763	
	Ravalli	5,355	52,655	14,279	16,778	98,170	44,623	1,785	
	Subtotal	55,928	549,952	149,140	175,238	1,025,335	466,061	18,642	
	Total	451,960	991,101	259,428	405,839	1,102,536	529,226	193,096	26,069

TABLE 2 (Continued)

1970 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Deer Lodge	31,067	1,322	1,157	826	20,326	12,063	6,610	27,597	25,779
	Granite	5,559	237	207	148	3,637	2,159	1,183	4,938	4,613
	Mineral	6,514	277	243	173	4,262	2,530	1,386	5,787	5,405
	Missoula	104,120	4,431	3,877	2,769	68,121	40,430	22,153	92,490	86,398
	Powell	14,188	604	528	377	9,283	5,509	3,019	12,604	11,773
	Ravalli	27,042	1,151	1,007	719	17,692	10,500	5,754	24,021	22,439
	Subtotal	188,490	8,022	7,019	5,012	123,321	73,191	40,105	167,437	156,407
Nonresident	Deer Lodge									
	Granite									
	Mineral									
	Missoula									
	Powell									
	Ravalli									
	Subtotal									
	Total	188,490	8,022	7,019	5,012	123,321	73,191	40,105	167,437	156,407

TABLE 3

1970 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Beaverhead	37,070	45,900	33,729	28,718	25,058	50,594	66,822	14,478
	Broadwater	11,412	14,131	10,384	8,841	7,714	15,576	20,572	4,457
	Gallatin	136,398	168,888	124,105	105,665	92,201	186,157	245,868	53,271
	Jefferson	23,757	29,415	21,616	18,404	16,059	32,423	42,823	9,278
	Madison	26,627	32,970	24,227	20,628	17,999	36,341	47,998	10,399
	Park	56,554	70,025	51,457	43,811	38,228	77,185	101,942	22,088
	Silver Bow	220,045	272,459	200,213	170,464	148,743	300,319	396,648	85,940
	Subtotal	511,863	633,788	465,731	396,531	346,002	698,595	922,673	199,911
Nonresident	Beaverhead	41,648		74,372		290,346	29,749	97,873	
	Broadwater	33,504		59,828		233,568	23,931	78,733	
	Gallatin	39,242		70,074		273,571	28,030	92,218	
	Jefferson	41,648		74,372		290,346	29,749	97,873	
	Madison	29,987		53,547		209,049	21,419	70,468	
	Park	53,865		96,187		375,515	38,475	126,582	
	Silver Bow	35,725		63,794		249,053	25,518	83,953	
	Subtotal	275,619		492,174		1,921,448	196,871	647,700	
	Total	787,482	633,788	957,905	396,531	2,267,450	895,466	1,570,373	199,911

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1970 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Beaverhead	31,422	35,002	8,751	18,297	6,125	5,012	13,842	2,068
	Broadwater	9,674	10,776	2,694	5,633	1,886	1,543	4,261	637
	Gallatin	115,617	128,788	32,197	67,321	22,538	18,440	50,930	7,610
	Jefferson	20,137	22,431	5,608	11,725	3,925	3,212	8,871	1,325
	Madison	22,570	25,142	6,285	13,142	4,400	3,600	9,942	1,486
	Park	47,937	53,398	13,350	27,913	9,345	7,646	21,117	3,155
	Silver Bow	186,519	207,768	51,942	108,606	36,359	29,749	82,163	12,277
	Subtotal	433,876	483,305	120,827	252,637	84,578	69,202	191,126	28,558
Nonresident	Beaverhead	8,925	87,758	23,799	27,964	163,617	74,372	2,975	
	Broadwater	7,179	70,597	19,145	22,495	131,621	59,828	2,393	
	Gallatin	8,409	82,688	22,424	26,348	154,164	70,074	2,803	
	Jefferson	8,925	87,758	23,799	27,964	163,617	74,372	2,975	
	Madison	6,426	63,186	17,135	20,134	117,804	53,547	2,142	
	Park	11,542	113,501	30,780	36,166	211,612	96,187	3,847	
	Silver Bow	7,655	75,277	20,414	23,986	140,347	63,794	2,552	
	Subtotal	59,061	580,765	157,496	185,057	1,082,782	492,174	19,687	
	Total	492,937	1,064,070	278,323	437,694	1,167,360	561,376	210,813	28,558

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1970 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Beaverhead	14,955	636	557	398	9,785	5,807	3,182	13,285	12,410
	Broadwater	4,604	195	171	122	3,012	1,788	980	4,090	3,820
	Gallatin	55,028	2,342	2,049	1,464	36,002	21,367	11,708	48,881	45,661
	Jefferson	9,584	408	357	255	6,271	3,722	2,039	8,514	7,953
	Madison	10,742	457	399	285	7,028	4,171	2,286	9,542	8,914
	Park	22,816	971	850	607	14,927	8,859	4,854	20,267	18,932
	Silver Bow	88,774	3,778	3,305	2,361	58,081	34,471	18,888	78,857	73,663
	Subtotal	206,503	8,787	7,688	5,492	135,106	80,185	43,937	183,436	171,353
Nonresident	Beaverhead									
	Broadwater									
	Gallatin									
	Jefferson									
	Madison									
	Park									
	Silver Bow									
	Subtotal									
	Total	206,503	8,787	7,688	5,492	135,106	80,185	43,937	183,436	171,353

TABLE 4

1970 REGION 4 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Cascade	383,075	474,323	348,549	296,760	258,946	522,824	690,522	149,613
	Chouteau	32,331	40,032	29,417	25,046	21,855	44,126	58,279	12,627
	Fergus	63,693	78,864	57,952	49,341	43,054	86,928	114,811	24,876
	Glacier	58,455	72,379	53,187	45,284	39,514	79,780	105,370	22,830
	Judith Basin	15,681	19,416	14,268	12,148	10,600	21,401	28,266	6,124
	Lewis & Clark	154,484	191,281	140,560	119,675	104,426	210,840	278,468	60,335
	Liberty	10,942	13,548	9,956	8,476	7,396	14,933	19,723	4,273
	Meagher	11,412	14,131	10,384	8,841	7,714	15,576	20,572	4,457
	Petroleum	3,803	4,708	3,460	2,946	2,570	5,190	6,854	1,485
	Pondera	34,232	42,386	31,147	26,519	23,140	46,721	61,706	13,370
	Teton	29,931	37,061	27,234	23,187	20,232	40,850	53,953	11,690
	Toole	32,331	40,032	29,417	25,046	21,855	44,126	58,279	12,627
	Subtotal	830,370	1,028,161	755,531	643,269	561,302	1,133,295	1,496,803	324,307
Nonresident	Cascade	51,458		91,890		358,739	36,756	120,927	
	Chouteau	24,989		44,623		174,208	17,849	58,724	
	Fergus	22,582		40,326		157,432	16,130	53,069	
	Glacier	67,933		121,308		473,587	48,523	159,642	
	Judith Basin	22,582		40,325		157,432	16,130	53,069	
	Lewis & Clark	37,020		66,108		258,086	26,443	86,998	
	Liberty	29,987		53,547		209,049	21,419	70,468	
	Meagher	24,619		43,962		171,627	17,585	57,854	
	Petroleum	16,659		29,749		116,139	11,899	39,149	
	Pondera	33,318		59,497		232,277	23,799	78,298	
	Teton	27,765		49,581		193,564	19,832	65,249	
	Toole	40,352		72,058		281,313	28,823	94,828	
	Subtotal	399,264		712,974		2,783,453	285,188	938,275	
	Total	1,229,634	1,028,161	1,468,505	643,269	3,344,755	1,418,483	2,435,078	324,307

TABLE 4 (Continued)

1970 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Cascade	324,710	361,702	90,426	189,072	63,298	51,789	143,037	21,373
	Chouteau	27,405	30,527	7,632	15,957	5,342	4,371	12,072	1,804
	Fergus	53,989	60,139	15,035	31,436	10,524	8,611	23,782	3,554
	Glacier	49,549	55,194	13,798	28,851	9,659	7,903	21,827	3,261
	Judith Basin	13,292	14,806	3,702	7,740	2,591	2,120	5,855	875
	Lewis & Clark	130,946	145,864	36,466	76,247	25,526	20,885	57,683	8,619
	Liberty	9,275	10,331	2,583	5,400	1,808	1,479	4,086	610
	Meagher	9,674	10,776	2,694	5,633	1,886	1,543	4,261	637
	Petroleum	3,223	3,590	898	1,877	628	514	1,420	212
	Pondera	29,017	32,322	8,081	16,896	5,656	4,628	12,782	1,910
	Teton	25,371	28,261	7,065	14,773	4,946	4,046	11,176	1,670
	Toole	27,405	30,527	7,632	15,957	5,342	4,371	12,072	1,804
	Subtotal	703,856	784,039	196,012	409,839	137,206	112,260	310,053	46,329
Nonresident	Cascade	11,027	108,430	29,405	34,551	202,158	91,890	3,676	
	Chouteau	5,355	52,655	14,279	16,778	98,170	44,623	1,785	
	Fergus	4,839	47,585	12,904	15,163	88,717	40,326	1,613	
	Glacier	14,557	143,144	38,819	45,612	266,878	121,308	4,852	
	Judith Basin	4,839	47,585	12,904	15,163	88,717	40,326	1,613	
	Lewis & Clark	7,933	78,007	21,155	24,857	145,438	66,108	2,644	
	Liberty	6,426	63,186	17,135	20,134	117,804	53,547	2,142	
	Meagher	5,275	51,875	14,068	16,530	96,716	43,962	1,758	
	Petroleum	3,570	35,103	9,520	11,185	65,447	29,749	1,190	
	Pondera	7,140	70,207	19,039	22,371	130,894	59,497	2,380	
	Teton	5,950	58,506	15,866	18,642	109,078	49,581	1,983	
	Toole	8,647	85,028	23,058	27,094	158,527	72,058	2,882	
	Subtotal	85,558	841,311	228,152	268,080	1,568,544	712,975	28,518	
	Total	789,414	1,625,350	424,164	677,919	1,705,750	825,235	338,571	46,329

TABLE 4 (Continued)

1970 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To- bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Cascade	154,545	6,576	5,754	4,110	101,112	60,010	32,882	137,282	128,240
	Chouteau	13,043	555	486	347	8,534	5,065	2,775	11,586	10,823
	Fergus	25,696	1,093	957	683	16,812	9,978	5,467	22,826	21,322
	Glacier	23,583	1,004	878	627	15,429	9,157	5,018	20,948	19,569
	Judith Basin	6,326	269	236	168	4,139	2,456	1,346	5,620	5,249
	Lewis & Clark	62,324	2,652	2,321	1,658	40,776	24,200	13,260	55,362	51,716
	Liberty	4,414	188	164	117	2,888	1,714	939	3,921	3,663
	Meagher	4,604	196	171	122	3,012	1,788	980	4,090	3,820
	Petroleum	1,534	65	57	41	1,004	596	326	1,363	1,273
	Pondera	13,810	588	514	367	9,036	5,363	2,938	12,268	11,460
	Teton	12,075	514	450	321	7,900	4,689	2,569	10,726	10,020
	Toole	13,043	555	486	347	8,534	5,065	2,775	11,586	10,823
	Subtotal	334,997	14,255	12,474	8,908	219,176	130,081	71,275	297,578	277,978
Nonresident	Cascade									
	Chouteau									
	Fergus									
	Glacier									
	Judith Basin									
	Lewis & Clark									
	Liberty									
	Meagher									
	Petroleum									
	Pondera									
	Teton									
	Toole									
	Subtotal									
	Total	334,997	14,255	12,474	8,908	219,176	130,081	71,275	297,578	277,978

TABLE 5

1970 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Big Horn	55,119	68,248	50,151	42,699	37,258	75,226	99,355	21,527
	Carbon	36,604	45,323	33,305	28,357	24,743	49,958	65,982	14,296
	Golden Valley	6,175	7,645	5,618	4,783	4,174	8,427	11,130	2,412
	Musselshell	17,582	21,770	15,998	13,621	11,885	23,996	31,693	6,867
	Stillwater	22,820	28,256	20,763	17,678	15,426	31,145	41,135	8,913
	Sweet Grass	14,246	17,639	12,962	11,036	9,630	19,443	25,679	5,564
	Wheatland	13,314	16,485	12,114	10,314	9,000	18,171	23,999	5,200
	Yellowstone	384,506	476,094	349,851	297,868	259,913	524,776	693,101	150,172
	Subtotal	550,366	681,460	500,762	426,356	372,029	751,142	992,074	214,951
Nonresident	Big Horn	21,102		37,682		147,109	15,073	49,589	
	Carbon	19,621		35,037		136,785	14,015	46,109	
	Golden Valley	16,659		29,749		116,139	11,899	39,149	
	Musselshell	19,806		35,368		138,076	14,147	46,544	
	Stillwater	33,318		59,497		232,277	23,799	78,298	
	Sweet Grass	34,059		60,819		237,439	24,328	80,038	
	Wheatland	24,989		44,623		174,208	17,849	58,724	
	Yellowstone	57,752		103,128		402,614	41,251	135,717	
	Subtotal	227,306		405,903		1,584,647	162,361	534,168	
	Total	777,672	681,460	906,665	426,356	1,956,676	913,503	1,526,242	214,951

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1970 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Big Horn	46,721	52,043	13,011	27,204	9,108	7,452	20,581	3,075
	Carbon	31,027	34,562	8,641	18,067	6,048	4,949	13,668	2,042
	Golden Valley	5,234	5,830	1,458	3,048	1,020	835	2,306	345
	Musselshell	14,903	16,601	4,150	8,678	2,905	2,377	6,565	981
	Stillwater	19,343	21,547	5,387	11,263	3,771	3,085	8,521	1,273
	Sweet Grass	12,075	13,451	3,363	7,031	2,354	1,926	5,319	795
	Wheatland	11,285	12,571	3,143	6,571	2,200	1,800	4,971	743
	Yellowstone	325,922	363,053	90,763	189,778	63,534	51,983	143,571	21,453
	Subtotal	466,510	519,658	129,916	271,640	90,940	74,407	205,502	30,707
Nonresident	Big Horn	4,522	44,464	12,058	14,168	82,899	37,682	1,507	
	Carbon	4,204	41,344	11,212	13,174	77,082	35,037	1,401	
	Golden Valley	3,570	35,103	9,520	11,185	65,447	29,749	1,190	
	Musselshell	4,244	41,734	11,318	13,298	77,809	35,368	1,415	
	Stillwater	7,140	70,207	19,039	22,371	130,894	59,497	2,380	
	Sweet Grass	7,298	71,767	19,462	22,868	133,803	60,819	2,433	
	Wheatland	5,355	52,655	14,279	16,778	98,170	44,623	1,785	
	Yellowstone	12,375	121,692	33,001	38,776	226,883	103,128	4,125	
	Subtotal	48,708	478,966	129,889	152,618	892,987	405,903	16,236	
	Total	515,218	998,624	259,805	424,258	983,927	480,310	221,738	30,707

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1970 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Big Horn	22,237	946	828	591	14,548	8,634	4,731	19,753	18,452
	Carbon	14,767	628	550	393	9,662	5,734	3,142	13,118	12,254
	Golden Valley	2,491	106	93	66	1,630	967	530	2,213	2,067
	Musselshell	7,093	302	264	189	4,641	2,754	1,509	6,301	5,886
	Stillwater	9,206	392	343	245	6,023	3,575	1,959	8,178	7,639
	Sweet Grass	5,747	245	214	153	3,760	2,232	1,223	5,105	4,769
	Wheatland	5,371	229	200	143	3,514	2,086	1,143	4,771	4,457
	Yellowstone	155,123	6,601	5,776	4,126	101,490	60,234	33,005	137,795	128,719
	Subtotal	222,035	9,449	8,268	5,906	145,268	86,216	47,242	197,234	184,243
Nonresident	Big Horn									
	Carbon									
	Golden Valley									
	Musselshell									
	Stillwater									
	Sweet Grass									
	Wheatland									
	Yellowstone									
	Subtotal									
	Total	222,035	9,449	8,268	5,906	145,268	86,216	47,242	197,234	184,243

TABLE 6

1970 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Blaine	36,134	44,741	32,877	27,992	24,425	49,315	65,134	14,112
	Daniels	15,681	19,416	14,268	12,148	10,600	21,401	28,266	6,124
	Hill	76,508	94,732	69,612	59,269	51,717	104,418	137,911	29,880
	McCone	14,247	17,639	12,962	11,036	9,630	19,443	25,679	5,564
	Phillips	26,124	32,347	23,769	20,238	17,659	35,654	47,090	10,203
	Richland	50,384	62,385	45,843	39,031	34,058	68,764	90,821	19,678
	Roosevelt	57,523	71,225	52,339	44,562	38,884	78,508	103,690	22,466
	Sheridan	28,995	35,901	26,381	22,461	19,599	39,572	52,265	11,324
	Valley	105,502	130,633	95,994	81,730	71,316	143,990	190,176	41,205
	Subtotal	411,098	509,019	374,045	318,467	277,888	561,065	741,032	160,556
Nonresident	Blaine	41,648		74,372		290,346	29,749	97,873	
	Daniels	13,327		23,799		92,911	9,520	31,319	
	Hill	40,908		73,049		285,185	29,220	96,133	
	McCone	18,325		32,723		127,752	13,089	43,064	
	Phillips	42,203		75,363		294,218	30,145	99,178	
	Richland	18,325		32,723		127,752	13,089	43,064	
	Roosevelt	37,206		66,439		259,376	26,575	87,433	
	Sheridan	14,993		26,774		104,525	10,709	35,234	
	Valley	42,203		75,363		294,218	30,145	99,178	
	Subtotal	269,138		480,605		1,876,283	192,241	632,476	
	Total	680,236	509,019	854,650	318,467	2,154,171	753,306	1,373,508	160,556

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1970 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Blaine	30,628	34,118	8,529	17,834	5,971	4,885	13,492	2,016
	Daniels	13,292	14,806	3,701	7,740	2,591	2,120	5,855	875
	Hill	64,851	72,239	18,060	37,761	12,642	10,343	28,567	4,269
	McCone	12,075	13,451	3,363	7,031	2,354	1,926	5,319	795
	Phillips	22,144	24,666	6,167	12,894	4,317	3,532	9,754	1,458
	Richland	42,707	47,573	11,893	24,868	8,325	6,812	18,813	2,811
	Roosevelt	48,759	54,314	13,578	28,391	9,505	7,777	21,479	3,209
	Sheridan	24,577	27,377	6,844	14,311	4,791	3,920	10,826	1,618
	Valley	89,428	99,616	24,904	52,072	17,433	14,263	39,394	5,886
	Subtotal	348,461	388,160	97,039	202,902	67,929	55,578	153,499	22,937
Nonresident	Blaine	8,925	87,758	23,799	27,964	163,617	74,372	2,975	
	Daniels	2,856	28,083	7,616	8,948	52,358	23,799	952	
	Hill	8,766	86,198	23,376	27,467	160,709	73,049	2,922	
	McCone	3,927	38,614	10,472	12,304	71,992	32,723	1,309	
	Phillips	9,044	88,928	24,116	28,337	165,799	75,363	3,015	
	Richland	3,927	38,614	10,472	12,304	71,992	32,723	1,309	
	Roosevelt	7,973	78,397	21,260	24,981	146,165	66,439	2,658	
	Sheridan	3,213	31,593	8,568	10,067	58,902	26,774	1,071	
	Valley	9,044	88,928	24,116	28,337	165,799	75,363	3,015	
	Subtotal	57,675	567,113	153,795	180,709	1,057,333	480,605	19,226	
	Total	406,136	955,273	250,834	383,611	1,125,262	536,183	172,725	22,937

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1970 REGION 6 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Blaine	14,578	620	543	388	9,537	5,660	3,102	12,949	12,096
	Daniels	6,326	269	236	168	4,139	2,456	1,346	5,620	5,249
	Hill	30,866	1,313	1,149	821	20,194	11,985	6,567	27,418	25,612
	McCone	5,747	245	214	153	3,760	2,232	1,223	5,105	4,769
	Phillips	10,539	448	392	280	6,895	4,092	2,242	9,362	8,745
	Richland	20,327	865	757	541	13,299	7,893	4,325	18,056	16,867
	Roosevelt	23,207	988	864	617	15,183	9,011	4,938	20,614	19,257
	Sheridan	11,697	498	436	311	7,653	4,542	2,489	10,391	9,706
	Valley	42,563	1,811	1,585	1,132	27,847	16,527	9,056	37,809	35,318
	Subtotal	165,850	7,057	6,176	4,411	108,507	64,398	35,288	147,324	137,619
Nonresident	Blaine									
	Daniels									
	Hill									
	McCone									
	Phillips									
	Richland									
	Roosevelt									
	Sheridan									
	Valley									
	Subtotal									
	Total	165,850	7,057	6,176	4,411	108,507	64,398	35,288	147,324	137,619

TABLE 7

1970 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Carter	10,443	12,931	9,502	8,090	7,059	14,253	18,824	4,079
	Custer	59,890	74,156	54,493	46,396	40,484	81,739	107,957	23,391
	Dawson	53,217	65,893	48,421	41,226	35,973	72,631	95,928	20,784
	Fallon	20,919	25,902	19,033	16,205	14,140	28,550	37,708	8,170
	Garfield	8,542	10,576	7,772	6,617	5,774	11,658	15,397	3,336
	Powder River	11,412	14,131	10,384	8,841	7,714	15,576	20,572	4,457
	Prairie	9,977	12,354	9,078	7,729	6,744	13,617	17,984	3,897
	Rosebud	29,931	37,061	27,234	23,187	20,233	40,850	53,953	11,690
	Treasure	5,704	7,063	5,190	4,419	3,856	7,785	10,282	2,228
	Wibaux	8,076	9,999	7,348	6,256	5,459	11,022	14,557	3,154
	Subtotal	218,111	270,066	198,455	168,966	147,436	297,681	393,162	85,186
Nonresident	Carter	16,659		29,749		116,139	11,899	39,149	
	Custer	31,467		56,192		219,373	22,477	73,948	
	Dawson	36,835		65,777		256,795	26,311	86,563	
	Fallon	16,659		29,749		116,139	11,899	39,149	
	Garfield	16,659		29,749		116,139	11,899	39,149	
	Powder River	13,327		23,799		92,911	9,520	31,319	
	Prairie	33,318		49,597		232,277	23,799	78,298	
	Rosebud	39,982		71,397		278,732	28,559	93,958	
	Treasure	31,467		56,192		219,373	22,477	73,948	
	Wibaux	27,580		49,250		192,274	19,700	64,814	
	Subtotal	263,953		471,351		1,840,152	188,540	620,295	
	Total	482,064	270,066	669,806	168,966	1,987,588	486,221	1,013,457	85,186

TABLE 7 (Continued)

1970 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Carter	8,852	9,860	2,465	5,154	1,726	1,412	3,899	583
	Custer	50,765	56,549	14,137	29,560	9,896	8,097	22,362	3,342
	Dawson	45,109	50,248	12,562	26,266	8,793	7,195	19,871	2,969
	Fallon	17,732	19,752	4,938	10,325	3,457	2,828	7,811	1,167
	Garfield	7,240	8,065	2,016	4,216	1,411	1,155	3,189	477
	Powder River	9,674	10,776	2,694	5,633	1,886	1,543	4,261	637
	Prairie	8,457	9,420	2,355	4,924	1,649	1,349	3,725	557
	Rosebud	25,371	28,261	7,065	14,773	4,946	4,046	11,176	1,670
	Treasure	4,835	5,386	1,346	2,815	943	771	2,130	318
	Wibaux	6,845	7,625	1,906	3,986	1,334	1,092	3,015	451
	Subtotal	184,880	205,942	51,484	107,652	36,041	29,488	81,439	12,171
Nonresident	Carter	3,570	35,103	9,520	11,185	65,447	29,749	1,190	
	Custer	6,743	66,306	17,981	21,128	123,622	56,192	2,248	
	Dawson	7,893	77,617	21,049	24,732	144,710	65,777	2,631	
	Fallon	3,570	35,103	9,520	11,185	65,447	29,749	1,190	
	Garfield	3,570	35,103	9,520	11,185	65,447	29,749	1,190	
	Powder River	2,856	28,083	7,616	8,948	52,358	23,799	952	
	Prairie	7,140	70,207	19,039	22,371	130,894	59,497	2,380	
	Rosebud	8,568	84,248	22,847	26,845	157,073	71,397	2,856	
	Treasure	6,743	66,306	17,981	21,128	123,622	56,192	2,248	
	Wibaux	5,910	58,116	15,760	18,518	108,351	49,250	1,970	
	Subtotal	56,563	556,192	150,833	177,225	1,036,971	471,351	18,855	
	Total	241,443	762,134	202,317	284,877	1,073,012	500,839	100,294	12,171

TABLE 7 (Continued)

1970 REGION 7 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Carter	4,213	179	157	112	2,756	1,636	896	3,742	3,496
	Custer	24,162	1,028	900	643	15,808	9,382	5,141	21,463	20,049
	Dawson	21,470	914	799	571	14,047	8,337	4,568	19,071	17,815
	Fallon	8,439	359	314	224	5,521	3,277	1,796	7,497	7,003
	Garfield	3,446	147	128	92	2,255	1,338	733	3,061	2,859
	Powder River	4,604	196	171	122	3,012	1,788	980	4,090	3,820
	Prairie	4,025	171	150	107	2,633	1,563	856	3,575	3,340
	Rosebud	12,075	514	450	321	7,900	4,689	2,569	10,726	10,020
	Treasure	2,301	97	86	61	1,506	894	490	2,044	1,909
	Wibaux	3,258	139	121	87	2,132	1,265	693	2,894	2,703
	Subtotal	87,993	3,744	3,276	2,340	57,570	34,169	18,722	78,163	73,014
Nonresident	Carter									
	Custer									
	Dawson									
	Fallon									
	Garfield									
	Powder River									
	Prairie									
	Rosebud									
	Treasure									
	Wibaux									
	Subtotal									
	Total	87,993	3,744	3,276	2,340	57,570	34,169	18,722	78,163	73,014

TABLE 8

1975 REGION 1, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Flathead	201,932	236,828	187,032	155,664	132,922	260,354	331,717	73,323
	Lake	76,472	89,688	70,830	58,951	50,338	98,597	125,623	27,768
	Lincoln	77,003	90,310	71,321	59,359	50,687	99,281	126,494	27.960
	Sanders	36,627	42,957	33,924	28,235	24,110	47,224	60,168	13,299
	Subtotal	392,034	459,783	363,107	302,209	258,057	505,456	644,002	142,350
Nonresident	Flathead	76,287		136,262		531,832	54,491	179,275	
	Lake	33,197		59,296		231,431	23,712	78,013	
	Lincoln	25,063		44,766		174,723	17,902	58,897	
	Sanders	47,927		85,606		334,119	34,234	112,628	
	Subtotal	182,474		325,930		1,272,105	130,339	428,813	
	Total	574,508	459,783	689,037	302,209	1,530,162	635,795	1,072,815	142,350

TABLE 8 (Continued)

1975 REGION 1, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Flathead	172,132	196,442	45,484	94,104	31,368	28,231	81,557	10,979
	Lake	65,187	74,394	17,225	35,638	11,879	10,691	30,886	4,158
	Lincoln	65,639	74,910	17,344	35,885	11,962	10,765	31,100	4,187
	Sanders	31,222	35,631	8,250	17,069	5,690	5,121	14,793	1,991
	Subtotal	334,180	381,377	88,303	182,696	60,899	54,808	158,336	21,315
Nonresident	Flathead	16,347	160,748	43,593	51,222	299,700	136,228	5,449	
	Lake	7,114	69,951	18,970	22,290	130,417	59,281	2,371	
	Lincoln	5,371	52,811	14,322	16,828	98,461	44,755	1,790	
	Sanders	10,270	100,989	27,387	32,180	188,284	85,584	3,423	
	Subtotal	39,102	384,499	104,272	122,520	716,862	325,848	13,033	
	Total	373,282	765,876	192,575	305,216	777,761	380,656	171,369	21,315

TABLE 8 (Continued)

1975 REGION 1, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Flathead	73,323	3,137	2,745	1,961	48,228	28,623	15,684	65,481	61,168
	Lake	27,768	1,188	1,039	743	18,264	10,840	5,940	24,798	23,164
	Lincoln	27,960	1,196	1,047	748	18,391	10,915	5,981	24,970	23,325
	Sanders	13,299	569	498	356	8,748	5,192	2,845	11,877	11,095
	Subtotal	142,350	6,090	5,329	3,808	93,631	55,570	30,450	127,126	118,752
Nonresident	Flathead									
	Lake									
	Lincoln									
	Sanders									
	Subtotal									
	Total	142,350	6,090	5,329	3,808	93,631	55,570	30,450	127,126	118,752

TABLE 9

1975 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Deer Lodge	87,246	102,324	80,809	67,256	57,430	112,488	143,321	31,680
	Granite	15,610	18,307	14,458	12,033	10,275	20,126	25,642	5,668
	Mineral	18,298	21,460	16,948	14,105	12,045	23,592	30,058	6,644
	Missoula	292,391	342,921	270,817	225,397	192,467	376,986	480,317	106,169
	Powell	39,840	46,725	36,901	30,712	26,225	51,367	65,447	14,466
	Ravalli	75,942	89,066	70,338	58,542	49,989	97,913	124,751	27,575
	Subtotal	529,327	620,803	490,271	408,045	348,431	682,472	869,536	192,202
Nonresident	Deer Lodge	41,551		74,218		289,672	29,680	97,646	
	Granite	54,522		97,386		380,099	38,945	128,128	
	Mineral	59,579		106,418		415,350	42,556	140,010	
	Missoula	78,706		140,582		548,691	56,218	184,958	
	Powell	45,948		82,071		320,325	32,820	107,979	
	Ravalli	29,680		53,013		206,909	21,200	69,747	
	Subtotal	309,986		553,688		2,161,046	221,419	728,468	
	Total	839,313	620,803	1,043,959	408,045	2,509,477	903,891	1,598,004	192,202

TABLE 9 (Continued)

1975 REGION 2 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Deer Lodge	74,371	84,874	19,652	40,658	13,553	12,198	35,237	4,744
	Granite	13,306	15,185	3,516	7,274	2,425	2,182	6,305	849
	Mineral	15,598	17,801	4,121	8,527	2,842	2,558	7,390	995
	Missoula	249,242	284,443	65,859	136,260	45,420	40,878	118,092	15,897
	Powell	33,961	38,757	8,974	18,566	6,189	5,570	16,091	2,166
	Ravalli	64,735	73,877	17,105	35,390	11,797	10,617	30,672	4,129
	Subtotal	451,213	514,937	119,227	246,675	82,226	74,003	213,787	28,780
Nonresident	Deer Lodge	8,904	87,555	23,744	27,899	163,237	74,199	2,968	
	Granite	11,683	114,887	31,156	36,608	214,195	97,361	3,895	
	Mineral	12,767	125,541	34,045	40,003	234,060	106,391	4,256	
	Missoula	16,866	165,844	44,975	52,845	309,201	140,546	5,622	
	Powell	9,846	96,820	26,256	30,851	180,511	82,051	3,282	
	Ravalli	6,360	62,539	16,960	19,928	116,598	52,999	2,120	
	Subtotal	66,426	653,186	177,136	208,134	1,217,802	553,547	22,143	
	Total	517,639	1,168,123	296,363	454,809	1,300,028	627,550	235,930	28,780

TABLE 9 (Continued)

1975 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Deer Lodge	31,680	1,355	1,186	847	20,837	12,367	6,776	28,292	26,428
	Granite	5,668	242	212	152	3,728	2,213	1,212	5,062	4,728
	Mineral	6,644	284	249	178	4,370	2,594	1,421	5,934	5,543
	Missoula	106,169	4,542	3,974	2,839	69,833	41,446	22,710	94,814	88,569
	Powell	14,466	619	542	387	9,515	5,647	3,094	12,919	12,068
	Ravalli	27,575	1,180	1,032	737	18,138	10,765	5,898	24,626	23,004
	Subtotal	192,202	8,222	7,195	5,140	126,421	75,032	41,111	171,647	160,340
Nonresident	Deer Lodge									
	Granite									
	Mineral									
	Missoula									
	Powell									
	Ravalli									
	Subtotal									
	Total	192,202	8,222	7,195	5,140	126,421	75,032	41,111	171,647	160,340

TABLE 10

1975 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Beaverhead	41,998	49,256	38,899	32,375	27,645	54,149	68,991	15,250
	Broadwater	12,927	15,160	11,973	9,965	8,509	16,666	21,235	4,694
	Gallatin	154,531	181,236	143,129	119,124	101,720	199,240	253,851	56,111
	Jefferson	26,914	31,565	24,928	20,747	17,716	34,701	44,212	9,773
	Madison	30,164	35,376	27,938	23,252	19,855	38,890	49,550	10,953
	Park	64,071	75,144	59,344	49,391	42,175	82,608	105,251	23,265
	Silver Bow	249,301	292,384	230,906	192,180	164,103	321,429	409,532	90,523
	Subtotal	579,906	680,121	537,117	447,034	381,723	747,683	952,622	210,569
Nonresident	Beaverhead	49,466		88,354		344,848	35,333	116,245	
	Broadwater	39,793		71,076		277,411	28,423	93,513	
	Gallatin	46,608		83,250		324,923	33,291	109,528	
	Jefferson	49,466		88,354		344,848	35,333	116,245	
	Madison	35,615		63,615		248,290	25,440	83,696	
	Park	63,976		114,272		446,003	45,697	150,343	
	Silver Bow	42,431		75,788		295,803	30,308	99,712	
	Subtotal	327,355		584,709		2,282,126	233,825	769,282	
	Total	907,261	680,121	1,121,826	447,034	2,663,849	981,508	1,721,904	210,569

TABLE 10 (Continued)

1975 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Beaverhead	35,800	40,857	9,460	19,572	6,524	5,872	16,962	2,283
	Broadwater	11,019	12,575	2,912	6,024	2,008	1,807	5,221	703
	Gallatin	131,726	150,330	34,807	72,014	24,005	21,604	62,412	8,402
	Jefferson	22,942	26,182	6,062	12,542	4,181	3,763	10,870	1,463
	Madison	25,712	29,344	6,794	14,057	4,686	4,217	12,183	1,640
	Park	54,616	62,329	14,432	29,858	9,953	8,958	25,877	3,483
	Silver Bow	212,511	242,524	56,153	116,179	38,726	34,854	100,689	13,554
	Subtotal	494,326	564,141	130,620	270,246	90,083	81,075	234,214	31,528
Nonresident	Beaverhead	10,600	104,232	28,266	33,213	36,830	88,332	3,533	
	Broadwater	8,527	83,849	22,739	26,718	29,628	71,058	2,842	
	Gallatin	9,987	98,209	26,633	31,294	34,702	83,228	3,329	
	Jefferson	10,600	104,232	28,266	33,213	36,830	88,332	3,533	
	Madison	7,632	75,047	20,352	23,913	26,518	63,599	2,544	
	Park	13,709	134,806	36,558	42,955	47,634	114,243	4,570	
	Silver Bow	9,092	89,408	24,246	28,489	31,592	75,769	3,031	
	Subtotal	70,147	689,783	187,060	219,795	243,734	584,561	23,382	
	Total	564,473	1,253,924	317,680	490,041	333,817	665,636	257,596	31,528

TABLE 10 (Continued)

1975 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Beaverhead	15,250	652	571	408	10,031	5,953	3,262	13,619	12,722
	Broadwater	4,694	201	176	126	3,087	1,832	1,004	4,192	3,916
	Gallatin	56,111	2,400	2,100	1,500	36,907	21,904	12,002	50,110	46,809
	Jefferson	9,773	418	366	261	6,428	3,815	2,090	8,727	8,153
	Madison	10,953	469	410	293	7,204	4,276	2,343	9,781	9,137
	Park	23,265	995	871	622	15,302	9,082	4,976	20,776	19,408
	Silver Bow	90,523	3,873	3,389	2,420	59,542	35,338	19,363	80,841	75,516
	Subtotal	210,569	9,008	7,883	5,630	138,501	82,200	45,040	188,046	175,661
Nonresident	Beaverhead									
	Broadwater									
	Gallatin									
	Jefferson									
	Madison									
	Park									
	Silver Bow									
	Subtotal									
	Total	210,569	9,008	7,883	5,630	138,501	82,200	45,040	188,046	175,661

TABLE 11

1975 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Cascade	433,996	508,997	401,973	334,556	285,679	559,559	712,933	157,587
	Chouteau	36,627	42,956	33,924	28,235	24,110	47,224	60,168	13,299
	Fergus	72,162	84,632	66,837	55,628	47,501	93,040	118,542	26,202
	Glacier	66,229	77,674	61,342	51,054	43,595	85,390	108,796	24,048
	Judith Basin	17,768	20,838	16,457	13,697	11,696	22,908	29,187	6,452
	Lewis & Clark	175,018	205,263	162,104	134,916	115,206	225,654	287,505	63,550
	Liberty	12,401	14,544	11,486	9,560	8,163	15,989	20,372	4,503
	Meagher	12,927	15,160	11,973	9,965	8,509	16,666	21,235	4,694
	Petroleum	4,311	5,055	3,992	3,323	2,837	5,558	7,081	1,565
	Pondera	38,785	45,487	35,923	29,898	25,530	50,006	63,712	14,083
	Teton	33,908	39,767	31,406	26,138	22,320	43,718	55,701	12,312
	Toole	36,627	42,956	33,924	28,235	24,110	47,224	60,168	13,299
	Subtotal	940,759	1,103,329	871,341	725,205	619,256	1,212,936	1,545,400	341,594
Nonresident	Cascade	61,118		109,167		426,079	43,656	143,627	
	Chouteau	29,680		53,013		206,909	21,200	69,747	
	Fergus	26,821		47,908		186,984	19,158	63,031	
	Glacier	80,684		144,116		562,485	57,632	189,608	
	Judith Basin	26,821		47,908		186,984	19,158	63,031	
	Lewis & Clark	43,970		78,537		306,531	31,407	103,329	
	Liberty	35,615		63,615		248,290	25,440	83,696	
	Meagher	29,240		52,227		203,843	20,886	68,714	
	Petroleum	79,786		35,342		137,939	14,133	46,498	
	Pondera	39,573		70,684		275,878	28,266	92,996	
	Teton	32,977		58,903		229,899	23,555	77,497	
	Toole	47,927		85,606		334,119	34,234	112,628	
	Subtotal	474,212		847,026		3,305,940	338,725	1,114,402	341,594
	Total	1,414,971	1,103,329	1,718,367	725,205	3,925,196	1,551,661	2,659,802	

TABLE 11 (Continued)

1975 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Cascade	369,950	422,198	97,754	202,250	67,417	60,675	175,284	23,596
	Chouteau	31,222	35,631	8,250	17,069	5,690	5,121	14,793	1,991
	Fergus	61,513	70,200	16,254	33,629	11,210	10,089	29,145	3,923
	Glacier	56,455	64,429	14,918	30,864	10,288	9,259	26,749	3,601
	Judith Basin	15,146	17,285	4,002	8,280	2,760	2,484	7,176	966
	Lewis & Clark	149,190	170,260	39,421	81,562	27,187	24,469	70,687	9,516
	Liberty	10,571	12,064	2,793	5,779	1,926	1,734	5,009	674
	Meagher	11,019	12,575	2,912	6,024	2,008	1,807	5,221	703
	Petroleum	3,674	4,193	971	2,009	670	603	1,741	234
	Pondera	33,061	37,730	8,736	18,074	6,025	5,422	15,665	2,109
	Teton	28,904	32,986	7,637	15,802	5,267	4,741	13,695	1,844
	Toole	31,222	35,631	8,250	17,069	5,690	5,121	14,793	1,991
	Subtotal	801,926	915,182	211,898	438,411	146,138	131,525	379,958	51,148
Nonresident	Cascade	13,097	128,784	34,925	41,036	45,506	109,139	4,366	
	Chouteau	6,360	62,539	16,960	19,928	22,098	52,999	2,120	
	Fergus	5,748	56,517	15,327	18,009	19,970	47,896	1,916	
	Glacier	17,290	170,013	46,105	54,174	60,074	144,079	5,763	
	Judith Basin	5,748	56,517	15,327	18,009	19,970	47,896	1,916	
	Lewis & Clark	9,422	92,650	25,126	29,523	32,738	78,517	3,141	
	Liberty	7,632	75,047	20,352	23,913	26,518	63,599	2,544	
	Meagher	6,266	61,613	16,709	19,633	21,771	52,214	2,089	
	Petroleum	4,240	41,693	11,307	13,285	14,732	35,333	1,413	
	Pondera	8,480	83,385	22,613	26,570	29,464	70,666	2,827	
	Teton	7,067	69,488	18,844	22,142	24,553	58,888	2,356	
	Toole	10,270	100,989	27,387	32,180	35,684	85,584	3,423	
	Subtotal	101,620	999,235	270,982	318,402	353,078	846,809	33,874	
	Total	903,546	1,914,417	482,880	756,813	499,216	978,334	413,832	51,148

TABLE 11 (Continued)

1975 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Cascade	157,587	6,742	5,899	4,214	103,653	61,518	33,708	140,733	131,463
	Chouteau	13,299	569	498	356	8,748	5,192	2,845	11,877	11,095
	Fergus	26,202	1,121	981	701	17,235	10,229	5,605	23,400	21,859
	Glacier	24,048	1,029	900	643	15,818	9,388	5,144	21,476	20,062
	Judith Basin	6,452	276	242	173	4,244	2,519	1,380	5,762	5,382
	Lewis & Clark	63,550	2,719	2,379	1,699	41,800	24,808	13,594	56,753	53,015
	Liberty	4,503	193	169	120	2,962	1,758	963	4,021	3,757
	Meagher	4,694	201	176	126	3,087	1,832	1,004	4,192	3,916
	Petroleum	1,565	67	59	42	1,030	611	335	1,398	1,306
	Pondera	14,083	603	527	377	9,263	5,498	3,012	12,577	11,748
	Teton	12,312	527	461	329	8,098	4,806	2,634	10,995	10,271
	Toole	13,299	569	498	356	8,748	5,192	2,845	11,877	11,095
	Subtotal	341,594	14,616	12,789	9,136	224,686	133,351	73,069	305,061	284,969
Nonresident	Cascade									
	Chouteau									
	Fergus									
	Glacier									
	Judith Basin									
	Lewis & Clark									
	Liberty									
	Meagher									
	Petroleum									
	Pondera									
	Teton									
	Toole									
	Subtotal									
	Total	341,594	14,616	12,789	9,136	224,686	133,351	73,069	305,061	284,969

TABLE 12

1975 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Big Horn	62,449	73,241	57,841	48,140	41,107	80,517	102,586	22,676
	Carbon	41,468	48,634	38,408	31,966	27,296	53,465	68,120	15,057
	Golden Valley	6,994	8,202	6,478	5,391	4,604	9,017	11,489	2,540
	Musselshell	19,920	23,363	18,450	15,356	13,113	25,684	32,723	7,233
	Stillwater	25,858	30,327	23,950	19,933	17,021	33,339	42,478	9,389
	Sweet Grass	16,140	18,929	14,949	12,442	10,624	20,810	26,514	5,861
	Wheatland	15,084	17,691	13,971	11,628	9,929	19,449	24,779	5,477
	Yellowstone	435,613	510,893	403,471	335,803	286,743	561,644	715,589	158,174
	Subtotal	623,526	731,280	577,518	480,659	410,437	803,925	1,024,278	226,407
Nonresident	Big Horn	25,063		44,766		174,723	17,902	58,897	
	Carbon	23,304		41,625		162,462	16,646	54,764	
	Golden Valley	19,786		35,342		137,939	14,133	46,498	
	Musselshell	23,524		42,017		163,994	16,803	55,281	
	Stillwater	39,573		70,684		275,878	28,266	92,996	
	Sweet Grass	40,452		72,254		282,009	28,894	95,062	
	Wheatland	29,680		53,013		206,909	21,200	69,747	
	Yellowstone	68,593		122,518		478,189	48,995	161,193	
	Subtotal	269,975		482,219		1,882,103	192,839	634,438	
	Total	893,501	731,280	1,059,737	480,659	2,292,540	996,764	1,658,716	226,407

TABLE 12 (Continued)

1975 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Big Horn	53,233	60,751	14,066	29,102	9,701	8,731	25,222	3,395
	Carbon	35,348	40,341	9,340	19,325	6,442	5,797	16,748	2,252
	Golden Valley	5,962	6,804	1,575	3,259	1,086	978	2,825	380
	Musselshell	16,981	19,379	4,487	9,283	3,094	2,785	8,045	1,083
	Stillwater	22,042	25,155	5,824	12,050	4,017	3,615	10,444	1,406
	Sweet Grass	13,758	15,701	3,635	7,522	2,507	2,257	6,519	878
	Wheatland	12,858	14,674	3,398	7,030	2,343	2,109	6,092	820
	Yellowstone	371,328	423,771	98,119	203,004	67,668	60,901	175,937	23,684
	Subtotal	531,510	606,576	140,444	290,575	96,858	87,173	251,832	33,898
Nonresident	Big Horn	5,371	52,811	14,322	16,828	18,661	44,755	1,790	
	Carbon	4,994	49,105	13,317	15,647	17,351	41,614	1,665	
	Golden Valley	4,240	41,693	11,307	13,285	14,732	35,333	1,413	
	Musselshell	5,041	49,568	13,442	15,795	17,515	42,007	1,680	
	Stillwater	8,480	83,385	22,613	26,570	29,464	70,666	2,827	
	Sweet Grass	8,668	85,238	23,116	27,161	30,119	72,236	2,889	
	Wheatland	6,360	62,539	16,960	19,928	22,098	52,999	2,120	
	Yellowstone	14,699	144,535	39,196	46,055	51,071	122,487	4,900	
	Subtotal	57,853	568,874	154,273	181,269	201,011	482,097	19,284	
	Total	589,363	1,175,450	294,717	471,844	297,869	569,270	271,116	33,898

TABLE 12 (Continued)

1975 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Big Horn	22,676	970	849	606	14,915	8,852	4,850	20,250	18,917
	Carbon	15,057	644	564	403	9,904	5,878	3,221	13,447	12,561
	Golden Valley	2,540	109	95	68	1,670	991	543	2,268	2,119
	Musselshell	7,233	309	271	193	4,758	2,824	1,547	6,460	6,034
	Stillwater	9,389	402	352	251	6,176	3,665	2,008	8,385	7,833
	Sweet Grass	5,861	251	219	157	3,855	2,288	1,254	5,234	4,889
	Wheatland	5,477	234	205	147	3,603	2,138	1,172	4,891	4,569
	Yellowstone	158,174	6,767	5,921	4,229	104,040	61,747	33,834	141,257	131,953
	Subtotal	226,407	9,686	8,476	6,054	148,921	88,383	48,429	202,192	188,875
Nonresident	Big Horn									
	Carbon									
	Golden Valley									
	Musselshell									
	Stillwater									
	Sweet Grass									
	Wheatland									
	Yellowstone									
	Subtotal									
	Total	226,407	9,686	8,476	6,054	148,921	88,383	48,429	202,192	188,875

TABLE 13

1975 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Blaine	40,937	48,012	37,917	31,558	26,947	52,781	67,249	14,865
	Daniels	17,768	20,838	16,457	13,697	11,696	22,908	29,187	6,452
	Hill	86,680	101,659	80,284	66,819	57,057	111,758	142,390	31,474
	McCone	16,140	18,929	14,949	12,442	10,624	20,810	26,514	5,861
	Phillips	29,597	34,712	27,413	22,816	19,482	38,160	48,620	10,747
	Richland	57,077	66,941	52,866	44,000	37,571	73,591	93,762	20,725
	Roosevelt	65,168	76,430	60,360	50,236	42,897	84,023	107,053	23,663
	Sheridan	32,847	38,523	30,423	25,321	21,621	42,350	53,958	11,927
	Valley	119,532	140,188	110,712	92,144	78,682	154,114	196,357	43,403
	Subtotal	465,746	546,232	431,381	359,033	306,577	600,495	765,090	169,117
Nonresident	Blaine	49,466		88,354		344,848	35,333	116,245	
	Daniels	15,829		28,273		110,351	11,307	37,198	
	Hill	48,586		86,784		338,717	34,705	114,178	
	McCone	21,765		38,876		151,733	15,546	51,148	
	Phillips	50,125		89,532		349,446	35,804	117,795	
	Richland	21,765		38,876		151,733	15,546	51,148	
	Roosevelt	44,190		78,930		308,064	31,564	103,845	
	Sheridan	17,808		31,808		124,145	12,720	41,848	
	Valley	50,125		89,532		349,446	35,804	117,795	
	Subtotal	319,659		570,965		2,228,482	228,329	751,200	
	Total	785,405	546,232	1,002,346	359,033	2,535,059	828,824	1,516,290	169,117

TABLE 13 (Continued)

1975 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Blaine	34,896	39,824	9,221	19,078	6,359	5,723	16,534	2,226
	Daniels	15,146	17,285	4,002	8,280	2,760	2,484	7,176	966
	Hill	73,888	84,323	19,524	40,394	13,465	12,118	35,008	4,713
	McCone	13,758	15,701	3,635	7,522	2,507	2,256	6,519	878
	Phillips	25,229	28,792	6,667	13,793	4,598	4,138	11,954	1,609
	Richland	48,654	55,526	12,856	26,599	8,866	7,980	23,052	3,103
	Roosevelt	55,551	63,397	14,679	30,370	10,123	9,111	26,320	3,543
	Sheridan	27,999	31,954	7,398	15,307	5,102	4,592	13,266	1,786
	Valley	101,892	116,282	26,924	55,704	18,568	16,711	48,277	6,499
	Subtotal	397,013	453,084	104,906	217,047	72,348	65,113	188,106	25,323
Nonresident	Blaine	10,600	104,232	28,266	33,213	36,830	88,332	3,533	
	Daniels	3,392	33,354	9,045	10,628	11,786	28,266	1,131	
	Hill	10,411	102,379	27,764	32,622	36,175	86,762	3,471	
	McCone	4,664	45,862	12,437	14,614	16,205	38,866	1,555	
	Phillips	10,741	105,621	28,643	33,656	37,321	89,510	3,580	
	Richland	4,664	45,862	12,437	14,614	16,205	38,866	1,555	
	Roosevelt	9,469	93,114	25,251	29,670	32,902	78,910	3,156	
	Sheridan	3,816	37,523	10,176	11,957	13,259	31,800	1,272	
	Valley	10,741	105,621	28,643	33,656	37,321	89,510	3,580	
	Subtotal	68,498	673,568	182,662	214,630	238,004	570,822	22,833	
	Total	465,511	1,126,652	287,568	431,677	310,352	635,935	210,939	25,323

TABLE 13 (Continued)

1975 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Blaine	14,865	636	556	397	9,777	5,803	3,180	13,275	12,400
	Daniels	6,452	276	242	173	4,244	2,519	1,380	5,762	5,382
	Hill	31,474	1,346	1,178	842	20,702	12,287	6,732	28,108	26,256
	McCone	5,861	250	219	157	3,855	2,288	1,254	5,234	4,889
	Phillips	10,747	460	402	287	7,069	4,195	2,299	9,597	8,965
	Richland	20,725	887	776	554	13,632	8,091	4,433	18,509	17,289
	Roosevelt	23,663	1,012	886	633	15,564	9,237	5,062	21,132	19,740
	Sheridan	11,927	510	446	319	7,845	4,656	2,551	10,651	9,950
	Valley	43,403	1,857	1,625	1,161	28,548	16,943	9,284	38,761	36,208
	Subtotal	169,117	7,234	6,330	4,523	111,236	66,019	36,174	151,029	141,079
Nonresident	Blaine									
	Daniels									
	Hill									
	McCone									
	Phillips									
	Richland									
	Roosevelt									
	Sheridan									
	Valley									
	Subtotal									
	Total	169,117	7,234	6,330	4,523	111,236	66,019	36,174	151,029	141,079

TABLE 14

1975 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Carter	11,830	13,874	10,957	9,119	7,787	15,252	19,433	4,295
	Custer	67,862	79,589	62,854	52,313	44,670	87,495	111,477	24,641
	Dawson	60,291	70,710	55,842	46,477	39,687	77,735	99,041	21,892
	Fallon	23,700	27,796	21,952	18,270	15,601	30,557	38,933	8,606
	Garfield	9 677	11,349	8,963	7,460	6,370	12,477	15,896	3,514
	Powder River	12,927	15,160	11,973	9,965	8,509	16,666	21,235	4,694
	Prairie	11,304	13,258	10,470	8,714	7,441	14,575	18,570	4,105
	Rosebud	33,908	39,767	31,406	26,139	22,320	43,718	55,701	12,312
	Treasure	6,463	7,580	5,986	4,982	4,255	8,333	10,617	2,347
	Wibaux	9,146	10,727	8,472	7,051	6,021	11,793	15,025	3,321
	Subtotal	247,108	289,810	228,875	190,490	162,660	318,601	405,928	89,727
Nonresident	Carter	19,786		35,342		137,939	14,133	46,498	
	Custer	37,374		66,757		260,552	26,696	87,829	
	Dawson	43,750		78,145		304,999	31,250	102,812	
	Fallon	19,786		35,342		137,939	14,133	46,498	
	Garfield	19,786		35,342		137,939	14,133	46,498	
	Powder River	15,829		28,273		110,351	11,307	37,198	
	Prairie	39,573		70,684		275,878	28,266	92,996	
	Rosebud	47,487		84,820		331,054	33,920	111,595	
	Treasure	37,374		66,757		260,552	26,696	87,829	
	Wibaux	32,757		58,510		228,366	23,398	76,980	
	Subtotal	313,502		559,972		2,185,569	223,932	736,733	
	Total	560,610	289,810	788,847	190,490	2,348,229	542,533	1,142,661	89,727

TABLE 14 (Continued)

1975 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Carter	10,084	11,508	2,665	5,513	1,838	1,654	4,778	643
	Custer	57,847	66,017	15,285	31,625	10,542	9,487	27,408	3,690
	Dawson	51,394	58,652	13,580	28,097	9,366	8,429	24,351	3,278
	Fallon	20,203	23,056	5,338	11,045	3,682	3,313	9,572	1,289
	Garfield	8,249	9,414	2,180	4,510	1,503	1,353	3,908	526
	Powder River	11,019	12,575	2,912	6,024	2,008	1,807	5,221	703
	Prairie	9,636	10,997	2,546	5,268	1,756	1,580	4,566	615
	Rosebud	28,904	32,986	7,637	15,802	5,267	4,741	13,695	1,844
	Treasure	5,510	6,288	1,456	3,012	1,004	904	2,610	351
	Wibaux	7,797	8,898	2,060	4,262	1,421	1,279	3,694	497
	Subtotal	210,642	240,391	55,659	115,158	38,387	34,547	99,803	13,436
Nonresident	Carter	4,240	41,693	11,305	13,285	14,732	35,333	1,413	
	Custer	8,009	78,753	21,357	25,094	27,827	66,740	2,670	
	Dawson	9,375	92,187	25,000	29,375	32,574	78,125	3,125	
	Fallon	4,240	41,693	11,305	13,285	14,732	35,333	1,413	
	Garfield	4,240	41,693	11,305	13,285	14,732	35,333	1,413	
	Powder River	3,392	33,354	9,045	10,628	11,786	28,266	1,131	
	Prairie	8,480	83,385	22,613	26,570	29,464	70,666	2,827	
	Rosebud	10,176	100,062	27,136	31,884	35,357	84,799	3,392	
	Treasure	8,009	78,753	21,357	25,094	27,827	66,740	2,670	
	Wibaux	7,020	69,025	18,719	21,994	24,390	58,495	2,340	
	Subtotal	67,179	660,597	179,145	210,495	233,421	559,830	22,394	
	Total	277,821	900,988	234,804	325,653	271,808	594,377	122,197	13,436

TABLE 14 (Continued)

1975 REGION 7 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Carter	4,295	184	161	115	2,825	1,677	919	3,836	3,583
	Custer	24,641	1,054	922	659	16,208	9,619	5,271	22,006	20,556
	Dawson	21,892	937	820	585	14,400	8,546	4,683	19,551	18,263
	Fallon	8,606	368	322	230	5,661	3,360	1,841	7,685	7,179
	Garfield	3,514	150	132	94	2,311	1,372	752	3,138	2,931
	Powder River	4,694	201	176	126	3,087	1,832	1,004	4,192	3,916
	Prairie	4,105	176	154	110	2,700	1,602	878	3,666	3,424
	Rosebud	12,312	527	461	329	8,098	4,806	2,634	10,995	10,271
	Treasure	2,347	100	88	63	1,544	916	502	2,096	1,958
	Wibaux	3,321	142	124	89	2,185	1,297	710	2,966	2,771
	Subtotal	89,727	3,839	3,360	2,400	59,019	35,027	19,194	80,131	74,852
Nonresident	Carter									
	Custer									
	Dawson									
	Fallon									
	Garfield									
	Powder River									
	Prairie									
	Rosebud									
	Treasure									
	Wibaux									
	Subtotal									
	Total	89,727	3,839	3,360	2,400	59,019	35,027	19,194	80,131	74,852

TABLE 15

1985 REGION 1, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Flathead	254,279	264,109	220,090	198,295	159,833	295,733	361,547	84,190
	Lake	96,295	100,017	83,348	75,094	60,528	111,993	136,917	31,883
	Lincoln	96,961	100,709	83,924	75,613	60,947	112,768	137,864	32,103
	Sanders	46,124	47,907	39,923	35,969	28,993	53,644	65,582	15,271
	Subtotal	493,659	512,742	427,285	384,971	310,301	574,138	701,910	163,447
Nonresident	Flathead	108,794		194,275		758,447	77,710	255,665	
	Lake	47,343		84,540		330,045	33,816	111,255	
	Lincoln	35,742		63,825		249,173	25,530	83,994	
	Sanders	68,349		122,051		476,489	48,821	160,620	
	Subtotal	260,227		464,691		1,814,154	185,877	611,534	
	Total	753,886	512,742	891,976	384,971	2,124,455	760,015	1,313,444	163,447

TABLE 15 (Continued)

1985 REGION 1, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Flathead	216,672	259,835	52,993	111,541	35,471	34,616	118,379	14,103
	Lake	82,053	98,399	20,068	42,240	13,433	13,109	44,830	5,341
	Lincoln	82,621	99,080	20,207	42,533	13,526	13,200	45,140	5,378
	Sanders	39,303	47,132	9,613	20,233	6,434	6,279	21,473	2,558
	Subtotal	420,649	504,446	102,881	216,547	68,864	67,204	229,822	27,380
Nonresident	Flathead	23,313	229,244	62,168	73,047	427,404	194,275	7,771	
	Lake	10,145	99,757	27,053	31,787	185,988	84,540	3,382	
	Lincoln	7,659	75,314	20,424	23,998	140,415	63,825	2,553	
	Sanders	14,646	144,021	39,056	45,891	268,513	122,051	4,882	
	Subtotal	55,763	548,336	148,701	174,724	1,022,320	464,691	18,588	
	Total	476,412	1,052,782	251,582	391,271	1,091,184	531,895	248,410	27,380

TABLE 15 (Continued)

1985 REGION 1 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Flathead	76,497	3,419	2,992	2,137	52,565	31,197	17,094	71,369	66,668
	Lake	28,969	1,295	1,133	809	19,906	11,814	6,474	27,027	25,247
	Lincoln	29,170	1,304	1,141	815	20,044	11,896	6,518	27,214	25,422
	Sanders	13,876	620	543	388	9,535	5,659	3,101	12,946	12,093
	Subtotal	148,512	6,638	5,809	4,149	102,050	60,566	33,187	138,556	129,430
Nonresident	Flathead									
	Lake									
	Lincoln									
	Sanders									
	Subtotal									
	Total	148,512	6,638	5,809	4.149	102,050	60,566	33,187	138,556	129,430

TABLE 16

1985 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Deer Lodge	109,861	114,108	95,090	85,673	69,055	127,771	156,205	36,374
	Granite	19,659	20,419	17,016	15,331	12,357	22,864	27,952	6,509
	Mineral	23,038	23,929	19,941	17,966	14,481	26,794	32,757	7,628
	Missoula	368,186	382,418	318,682	287,123	231,431	428,210	523,505	121,904
	Powell	50,170	52,110	43,425	39,125	31,536	58,349	71,335	16,611
	Ravalli	95,628	99,325	82,771	74,574	60,109	111,218	135,969	31,662
	Subtotal	666,542	692,309	576,925	519,792	418,969	775,206	947,723	220,688
Nonresident	Deer Lodge	59,256		105,815		413,103	42,326	139,253	
	Granite	77,755		138,848		542,060	55,539	182,723	
	Mineral	84,966		151,723		592,332	60,690	199,669	
	Missoula	112,243		200,433		782,490	80,173	263,770	
	Powell	65,527		117,013		456,817	46,805	153,989	
	Ravalli	42,326		75,582		295,073	30,233	99,466	
	Subtotal	442,072		789,415		3,081,875	315,766	1,038,870	
	Total	1,108,614	692,309	1,366,340	519,792	3,500,844	1,090,972	1,986,593	220,688

TABLE 16 (Continued)

1985 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Deer Lodge	93,613	112,261	22,895	48,191	15,325	14,956	51,145	6,093
	Granite	16,751	20,088	4,097	8,623	2,742	2,676	9,152	1,090
	Mineral	19,631	23,542	4,801	10,106	3,214	3,136	10,725	1,278
	Missoula	313,732	376,230	76,731	161,507	51,360	50,123	171,408	20,420
	Powell	42,750	51,267	10,456	22,008	6,999	6,830	23,357	2,783
	Ravalli	81,485	97,718	19,929	41,948	13,340	13,018	44,519	5,304
	Subtotal	567,962	681,106	138,909	292,383	92,980	90,739	310,306	36,968
Nonresident	Deer Lodge	12,698	124,862	33,861	39,787	232,794	105,815	4,233	
	Granite	16,662	163,840	44,431	52,207	305,464	138,848	5,554	
	Mineral	18,207	179,035	48,552	57,048	333,794	151,723	6,069	
	Missoula	24,052	236,511	64,139	75,363	440,953	200,433	8,017	
	Powell	14,042	138,075	37,444	43,997	257,428	117,013	4,681	
	Ravalli	9,070	89,187	24,186	28,419	166,281	75,582	3,023	
	Subtotal	94,731	931,510	252,613	296,820	1,736,713	789,414	31,577	
	Total	662,693	1,612,616	391,522	589,203	1,829,693	880,153	341,883	36,968

TABLE 16 (Continued)

1985 REGION 2, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor Tobogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Deer Lodge	33,051	1,477	1,293	923	22,711	13,479	7,386	30,835	28,804
	Granite	5,914	264	231	165	4,064	2,412	1,322	5,518	5,154
	Mineral	6,931	310	271	194	4,763	2,827	1,549	6,466	6,040
	Missoula	110,765	4,950	4,332	3,094	76,112	45,172	24,752	103,340	96,533
	Powell	15,093	675	590	422	10,371	6,155	3,373	14,081	13,154
	Ravalli	28,769	1,286	1,125	804	19,769	11,733	6,429	26,840	25,072
	Subtotal	200,523	8,962	7,842	5,602	137,790	81,778	44,811	187,080	174,757
Nonresident	Deer Lodge									
	Granite									
	Mineral									
	Missoula									
	Powell									
	Ravalli									
	Subtotal									
	Total	200,523	8,962	7,842	5,602	137,790	81,778	44,811	187,080	174,757

TABLE 17

1985 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Beaverhead	52,884	54,928	45,773	41,240	33,241	61,505	75,192	17,509
	Broadwater	16,279	16,908	14,090	12,695	10,233	18,933	23,147	5,390
	Gallatin	194,589	202,111	168,426	151,747	122,313	226,312	276,676	64,427
	Jefferson	33,891	35,201	29,334	26,429	21,303	39,416	48,188	11,221
	Madison	37,985	39,453	32,878	29,622	23,876	44,177	54,009	12,576
	Park	80,682	83,801	69,834	62,918	50,714	93,835	114,718	26,713
	Silver Bow	313,922	326,057	271,714	244,806	197,322	365,099	446,350	103,937
	Subtotal	730,232	758,459	632,049	569,457	459,002	849,277	1,038,280	241,773
Nonresident	Beaverhead	70,544		125,971		491,789	50,388	165,777	
	Broadwater	56,748		101,336		395,617	40,534	133,359	
	Gallatin	66,468		118,692		463,374	47,477	156,199	
	Jefferson	70,544		125,971		491,789	50,388	165,777	
	Madison	50,791		90,699		354,088	36,279	119,360	
	Park	91,236		162,922		636,047	65,169	214,405	
	Silver Bow	60,511		108,055		421,845	43,222	142,200	
	Subtotal	466,841		833,645		3,254,549	333,457	1,097,077	
	Total	1,197,073	758,459	1,465,694	569,457	3,713,551	1,182,734	2,135,357	241,773

TABLE 17 (Continued)

1985 REGION 3, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Beaverhead	45,062	54,039	11,021	23,198	7,377	7,199	24,620	2,933
	Broadwater	13,872	16,635	3,393	7,141	2,271	2,216	7,579	903
	Gallatin	165,809	198,840	40,553	85,357	27,144	26,490	90,590	10,792
	Jefferson	28,879	34,632	7,063	14,867	4,728	4,614	15,778	1,880
	Madison	32,367	38,815	7,916	16,662	5,299	5,171	17,684	2,107
	Park	68,749	82,445	16,814	35,392	11,255	10,984	37,561	4,475
	Silver Bow	267,493	320,781	65,422	137,704	43,791	42,736	146,145	17,411
	Subtotal	622,231	746,187	152,182	320,321	101,865	99,410	339,957	40,501
Nonresident	Beaverhead	15,116	148,645	40,311	47,365	277,135	125,971	5,039	
	Broadwater	12,160	119,577	32,428	38,102	222,940	101,336	4,054	
	Gallatin	14,243	140,057	37,981	44,628	261,123	118,692	4,748	
	Jefferson	15,116	148,645	40,311	47,365	277,135	125,971	5,039	
	Madison	10,884	107,025	29,024	34,103	199,537	90,699	3,628	
	Park	19,551	192,248	52,135	61,259	358,428	162,922	6,517	
	Silver Bow	12,967	127,505	34,577	40,629	237,720	108,055	4,322	
	Subtotal	100,037	983,702	266,767	313,450	1,834,018	833,646	33,347	
	Total	722,268	1,729,889	418,949	633,771	1,935,883	933,056	373,304	40,501

TABLE 17 (Continued)

1985 REGION 3 , ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Beaverhead	15,910	711	622	444	10,932	6,488	3,555	14,843	13,865
	Broadwater	4,897	219	192	137	3,365	1,997	1,094	4,569	4,268
	Gallatin	58,540	2,616	2,289	1,635	40,226	23,874	13,082	54,616	51,018
	Jefferson	10,196	456	399	285	7,006	4,158	2,278	9,512	8,886
	Madison	11,427	511	447	319	7,852	4,660	2,554	10,661	9,959
	Park	24,272	1,085	949	678	16,679	9,899	5,424	22,645	21,154
	Silver Bow	94,440	4,221	3,693	2,638	64,895	38,515	21,104	88,109	82,306
	Subtotal	219,682	9,819	8,591	6,136	150,955	89,591	49,091	204,955	191,456
Nonresident	Beaverhead									
	Broadwater									
	Gallatin									
	Jefferson									
	Madison									
	Park									
	Silver Bow									
	Subtotal									
	Total	219,682	9,819	8,591	6,136	150,955	89,591	49,091	204,955	191,456

TABLE 18

1985 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Cascade	546,496	567,621	473,017	426,175	343,512	635,588	777,034	180,941
	Chouteau	46,124	47,907	39,923	35,969	28,993	53,644	65,582	15,271
	Fergus	90,868	94,381	78,651	70,862	57,117	105,682	129,201	30,086
	Glacier	83,395	86,619	72,182	65,034	52,420	96,991	118,575	27,612
	Judith Basin	22,372	23,237	19,364	17,446	14,062	26,019	31,810	7,407
	Lewis & Clark	220,388	228,907	190,756	171,866	138,530	256,317	313,358	72,969
	Liberty	15,613	16,216	13,514	12,175	9,814	18,158	22,199	5,169
	Meagher	16,279	16,909	14,090	12,695	10,233	18,933	23,147	5,390
	Petroleum	5,426	5,636	4,697	4,232	3,411	6,311	7,716	1,797
	Pondera	48,838	50,725	42,271	38,085	30,698	56,799	69,440	16,170
	Teton	42,697	44,348	36,956	33,297	26,838	49,658	60,709	14,137
	Toole	46,124	47,907	39,923	35,969	28,993	53,644	65,582	15,271
	Subtotal	1,184,620	1,230,413	1,025,344	923,805	744,621	1,377,744	1,684,353	392,220
Nonresident	Cascade	87,160		155,644		607,632	62,257	204,827	
	Chouteau	42,326		75,582		295,073	30,233	99,466	
	Fergus	38,250		68,304		266,659	27,322	89,888	
	Glacier	115,064		205,472		802,162	82,189	270,401	
	Judith Basin	38,250		68,304		266,659	27,322	89,888	
	Lewis & Clark	62,705		111,974		437,146	44,790	147,357	
	Liberty	50,791		90,699		354,088	36,279	119,360	
	Meagher	41,699		74,463		290,702	29,785	97,993	
	Petroleum	28,217		50,388		196,715	20,155	66,311	
	Pondera	56,435		100,776		393,431	40,311	132,622	
	Teton	47,029		83,980		327,859	33,592	110,518	
	Toole	68,349		122,051		476,489	48,821	160,620	
	Subtotal	676,277		1,207,637		4,714,615	483,056	1,589,251	
	Total	1,860,897	1,230,413	2,232,981	923,805	5,459,236	1,860,800	3,273,604	392,220

TABLE 18 (Continued)

1985 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Cascade	465,669	558,436	113,892	239,723	76,234	74,397	254,419	30,310
	Chouteau	39,303	47,132	9,613	20,233	6,434	6,279	21,473	2,558
	Fergus	77,429	92,854	18,937	39,860	12,676	12,370	42,303	5,040
	Glacier	71,061	85,217	17,380	36,582	11,633	11,353	38,824	4,625
	Judith Basin	19,063	22,861	4,662	9,814	3,121	3,046	10,415	1,241
	Lewis & Clark	187,793	225,203	45,930	96,674	30,743	30,002	102,601	12,223
	Liberty	13,304	15,954	3,254	6,849	2,178	2,125	7,269	866
	Meagher	13,872	16,635	3,393	7,141	2,271	2,216	7,579	903
	Petroleum	4,624	5,545	1,131	2,380	757	739	2,526	301
	Pondera	41,615	49,905	10,178	21,423	6,813	6,649	22,736	2,709
	Teton	36,382	43,630	8,898	18,729	5,956	5,813	19,878	2,368
	Toole	39,303	47,132	9,613	20,233	6,434	6,279	21,473	2,558
	Subtotal	1,009,418	1,210,504	246,881	519,641	165,250	161,268	551,496	65,702
Nonresident	Cascade	18,677	183,659	49,806	58,522	342,416	155,644	6,226	
	Chouteau	9,070	89,187	24,186	28,419	166,218	75,582	3,023	
	Fergus	8,196	80,599	21,857	25,682	150,269	68,304	2,732	
	Glacier	24,657	242,457	65,751	77,257	452,038	205,472	8,219	
	Judith Basin	8,196	80,599	21,857	25,682	150,269	68,304	2,732	
	Lewis & Clark	13,437	132,129	35,832	42,102	246,342	111,974	4,479	
	Liberty	10,884	107,025	29,024	34,103	199,537	90,699	3,628	
	Meagher	8,936	87,866	23,828	27,998	163,818	74,463	2,979	
	Petroleum	6,047	59,458	16,124	18,946	110,854	50,388	2,016	
	Pondera	12,093	118,916	32,248	37,892	221,708	100,776	4,031	
	Teton	10,078	99,097	26,874	31,577	184,757	83,980	3,359	
	Toole	14,646	144,021	39,056	45,891	268,513	122,051	4,882	
	Subtotal	144,917	1,425,013	386,443	454,072	2,656,801	1,207,637	48,306	
	Total	1,154,335	2,635,517	633,324	973,713	2,822,051	1,368,905	599,802	65,702

TABLE 18 (Continued)

1985 REGION 4, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Cascade	164,408	7,348	6,429	4,592	112,973	67,049	36,739	153,386	143,283
	Chouteau	13,876	620	543	388	9,535	5,659	3,101	12,946	12,093
	Fergus	27,337	1,222	1,069	764	18,785	11,149	6,109	25,504	23,824
	Glacier	25,089	1,121	981	701	17,240	10,232	5,606	23,407	21,865
	Judith Basin	6,730	301	263	188	4,625	2,745	1,504	6,279	5,866
	Lewis & Clark	66,302	2,963	2,593	1,852	45,559	27,039	14,816	61,857	57,782
	Liberty	4,697	210	184	131	3,226	1,916	1,050	4,382	4,093
	Meagher	4,897	219	192	137	3,365	1,997	1,094	4,569	4,268
	Petroleum	1,633	73	64	46	1,122	666	365	1,523	1,423
	Pondera	14,692	657	575	410	10,096	5,992	3,283	13,707	12,805
	Teton	12,845	574	502	359	8,827	5,239	2,870	11,984	11,195
	Toole	13,876	620	543	388	9,535	5,659	3,101	12,946	12,093
	Subtotal	356,382	15,928	13,938	9,956	244,888	145,342	79,638	332,490	310,590
Nonresident	Cascade									
	Chouteau									
	Fergus									
	Glacier									
	Judith Basin									
	Lewis & Clark									
	Liberty									
	Meagher									
	Petroleum									
	Pondera									
	Teton									
	Toole									
	Subtotal									
	Total	356,382	15,928	13,938	9,956	244,888	145,342	79,638	332,490	310,590

TABLE 19

1985 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Big Horn	78,635	81,675	68,062	61,322	49,428	91,455	111,807	26,036
	Carbon	52,217	54,236	45,196	40,721	32,822	60,730	74,245	17,289
	Golden Valley	8,806	9,146	7,622	6,867	5,535	10,242	12,521	2,916
	Musselshell	25,085	26,055	21,712	19,562	15,768	29,175	35,667	8,306
	Stillwater	32,558	33,817	28,181	25,390	20,465	37,866	46,293	10,780
	Sweet Grass	20,325	21,111	17,592	15,850	12,776	23,639	28,899	6,730
	Wheatland	18,992	19,727	16,439	14,811	11,938	22,089	27,004	6,288
	Yellowstone	548,542	569,747	474,789	427,771	344,798	637,969	779,944	181,618
	Subtotal	785,160	815,514	679,593	612,294	493,530	913,165	1,116,380	259,963
Nonresident	Big Horn	35,742		63,825		249,173	25,530	83,994	
	Carbon	33,234		59,346		231,687	23,738	78,099	
	Golden Valley	28,217		50,388		196,715	20,155	66,311	
	Musselshell	33,547		59,906		233,873	23,962	78,836	
	Stillwater	56,435		100,776		393,430	40,311	132,622	
	Sweet Grass	57,689		103,016		402,174	41,206	135,569	
	Wheatland	42,326		75,582		295,073	30,233	99,466	
	Yellowstone	97,820		174,679		681,947	69,872	229,878	
	Subtotal	385,011		687,519		2,684,072	275,007	904,775	
	Total	1,170,171	815,514	1,367,112	612,294	3,177,602	1,188,172	2,021,155	259,963

TABLE 19 (Continued)

1985 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Big Horn	67,005	80,353	16,388	34,494	10,969	10,705	36,608	4,361
	Carbon	44,494	53,358	10,882	22,905	7,284	7,109	24,310	2,896
	Golden Valley	7,504	8,998	1,835	3,863	1,228	1,199	4,100	488
	Musselshell	21,375	25,633	5,228	11,004	3,499	3,415	11,678	1,391
	Stillwater	27,743	33,270	6,785	14,282	4,542	4,432	15,157	1,806
	Sweet Grass	17,319	20,769	4,236	8,916	2,835	2,767	9,462	1,127
	Wheatland	16,183	19,407	3,958	8,331	2,649	2,586	8,842	1,053
	Yellowstone	467,413	560,527	114,318	240,621	76,519	74,676	255,371	30,423
	Subtotal	669,036	802,315	163,630	344,416	109,525	106,889	365,528	43,545
Nonresident	Big Horn	7,659	75,314	20,424	23,998	140,415	63,825	2,553	
	Carbon	7,122	70,028	18,991	22,314	130,561	59,346	2,374	
	Golden Valley	6,047	59,458	16,124	18,946	110,854	50,388	2,016	
	Musselshell	7,189	70,689	19,170	22,525	131,793	59,906	2,396	
	Stillwater	12,093	118,916	32,248	37,892	221,708	100,776	4,031	
	Sweet Grass	12,362	121,559	32,965	38,734	226,635	103,016	4,121	
	Wheatland	9,070	89,187	24,186	28,419	166,281	75,582	3,023	
	Yellowstone	20,962	206,121	55,897	65,679	384,294	174,679	6,987	
	Subtotal	82,504	811,272	220,005	258,507	1,512,542	687,518	27,501	
	Total	751,540	1,613,587	383,635	602,923	1,622,067	794,407	393,029	43,545

TABLE 19 (Continued)

1985 REGION 5, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogging	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Big Horn	23,657	1,057	925	661	16,257	9,648	5,286	22,071	20,617
	Carbon	15,709	702	614	439	10,795	6,407	3,510	14,656	13,691
	Golden Valley	2,649	118	104	74	1,820	1,080	592	2,472	2,309
	Musselshell	7,547	337	295	211	5,186	3,078	1,686	7,041	6,577
	Stillwater	9,795	438	383	274	6,731	3,995	2,189	9,138	8,536
	Sweet Grass	6,115	273	239	171	4,202	2,494	1,366	5,705	5,329
	Wheatland	5,714	255	223	160	3,926	2,330	1,277	5,331	4,980
	Yellowstone	165,024	7,375	6,453	4,610	113,396	67,300	36,877	153,961	143,820
	Subtotal	236,210	10,555	9,236	6,600	162,313	96,332	52,783	220,375	205,859
Nonresident	Big Horn									
	Carbon									
	Golden Valley									
	Musselshell									
	Stillwater									
	Sweet Grass									
	Wheatland									
	Yellowstone									
	Subtotal									
	Total	236,210	10,555	9,236	6,600	162,313	96,332	52,783	220,375	205,859

TABLE 20

1985 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Blaine	51,551	53,544	44,620	40,201	32,403	59,955	73,297	17,068
	Daniels	22,372	23,237	19,364	17,446	14,062	26,019	31,810	7,407
	Hill	109,147	113,366	94,472	85,116	68,607	126,940	155,190	36,138
	McCone	20,325	21,111	17,592	15,850	12,776	23,639	28,899	6,730
	Phillips	37,271	38,712	32,260	29,065	23,427	43,347	52,993	12,340
	Richland	71,876	74,654	62,212	56,051	45,179	83,594	102,197	23,798
	Roosevelt	82,062	85,235	71,029	63,995	51,582	95,441	116,680	27,170
	Sheridan	41,364	42,963	35,803	32,257	26,000	48,108	58,814	13,695
	Valley	150,511	156,329	130,274	117,373	94,607	175,048	214,004	49,833
	Subtotal	586,479	609,151	507,626	457,354	368,643	682,091	833,884	194,179
Nonresident	Blaine	70,544		125,971		491,789	50,388	165,777	
	Daniels	22,574		40,311		157,372	16,124	53,049	
	Hill	69,289		123,731		483,046	49,492	162,830	
	McCone	31,039		55,427		216,387	22,171	72,942	
	Phillips	71,484		127,650		498,346	51,060	167,988	
	Richland	31,039		55,427		216,387	22,171	72,942	
	Roosevelt	63,019		112,534		439,331	45,013	148,094	
	Sheridan	25,396		45,349		177,044	18,140	59,680	
	Valley	71,484		127,650		498,346	51,060	167,988	
	Subtotal	455,868		814,049		3,178,048	325,619	1,071,290	
	Total	1,042,347	609,151	1,321,675	457,354	3,546,691	1,007,710	1,905,174	194,179

TABLE 20 (Continued)

1985 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Blaine	43,927	52,677	10,743	22,613	7,191	7,018	23,999	2,859
	Daniels	19,063	22,861	4,662	9,814	3,121	3,046	10,415	1,241
	Hill	93,004	111,532	22,747	47,878	15,226	14,859	50,813	6,054
	McCone	17,319	20,769	4,236	8,916	2,835	2,767	9,462	1,127
	Phillips	31,758	38,085	7,767	16,349	5,199	5,074	17,351	2,067
	Richland	61,246	73,446	14,979	31,529	10,026	9,785	33,462	3,986
	Roosevelt	69,925	83,855	17,102	35,997	11,447	11,172	38,204	4,551
	Sheridan	35,247	42,268	8,620	18,145	5,770	5,631	19,257	2,294
	Valley	128,251	153,800	31,367	66,023	20,996	20,490	70,070	8,348
	Subtotal	499,740	599,293	122,223	257,264	81,811	79,842	273,033	32,527
Nonresident	Blaine	15,116	148,645	40,311	47,365	277,135	125,971	5,039	
	Daniels	4,837	47,566	12,899	15,157	88,683	40,311	1,612	
	Hill	14,848	146,003	39,594	46,523	272,208	123,731	4,949	
	McCone	6,651	65,404	17,737	20,841	121,939	55,427	2,217	
	Phillips	15,318	150,627	40,848	47,996	280,830	127,650	5,106	
	Richland	6,651	65,404	17,737	20,841	121,939	55,427	2,217	
	Roosevelt	13,504	132,790	36,011	42,313	247,574	112,534	4,501	
	Sheridan	5,442	53,512	14,512	17,051	99,769	45,349	1,814	
	Valley	15,318	150,627	40,848	47,996	280,830	127,650	5,106	
	Subtotal	97,685	960,578	260,497	306,083	1,790,908	814,050	32,561	
	Total	597,425	1,559,871	382,720	563,347	1,872,719	893,892	305,594	32,527

TABLE 20 (Continued)

1985 REGION 6, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Blaine	15,509	693	607	433	10,657	6,325	3,466	14,469	13,516
	Daniels	6,730	301	263	188	4,625	2,745	1,504	6,279	5,866
	Hill	32,836	1,468	1,284	917	22,563	13,391	7,338	30,634	28,617
	McCone	6,115	273	239	171	4,202	2,494	1,366	5,705	5,329
	Phillips	11,213	501	438	313	7,704	4,573	2,506	10,461	9,772
	Richland	21,623	966	846	604	14,858	8,818	4,832	20,174	18,845
	Roosevelt	24,688	1,103	965	690	16,964	10,068	5,517	23,033	21,516
	Sheridan	12,444	556	487	348	8,551	5,075	2,781	11,610	10,845
	Valley	45,280	2,024	1,771	1,265	31,114	18,466	10,118	42,244	39,462
	Subtotal	176,438	7,885	6,900	4,929	121,238	71,955	39,428	164,609	153,768
Nonresident	Blaine									
	Daniels									
	Hill									
	McCone									
	Phillips									
	Richland									
	Roosevelt									
	Sheridan									
	Valley									
	Subtotal									
	Total	176,438	7,885	6,900	4,929	121,238	71,955	39,428	164,609	153,768

TABLE 21

1985 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Fishing	Bicycling
Resident	Carter	14,899	15,475	12,896	11,619	9,365	17,328	21,184	4,933
	Custer	85,442	88,745	73,954	66,630	53,706	99,371	121,486	28,289
	Dawson	75,922	78,857	65,714	59,206	47,722	88,299	107,950	25,137
	Fallon	29,845	30,999	25,832	23,274	18,760	34,711	42,435	9,882
	Garfield	12,186	12,657	10,547	9,503	7,660	14,172	17,326	4,035
	Powder River	16,279	16,908	14,090	12,695	10,233	18,933	23,147	5,390
	Prairie	14,232	14,783	12,319	11,099	8,946	16,553	20,236	4,712
	Rosebud	42,697	44,348	36,956	33,297	26,838	49,658	60,709	14,137
	Treasure	8,140	8,454	7,045	6,348	5,116	9,467	11,573	2,695
	Wibaux	11,519	11,964	9,970	8,983	7,241	13,397	16,379	3,814
	Subtotal	311,161	323,190	269,323	242,654	195,587	361,889	442,425	103,024
Nonresident	Carter	28,217		50,388		196,716	20,155	66,311	
	Custer	53,300		95,178		371,574	38,071	125,254	
	Dawson	62,392		111,414		434,960	44,566	146,621	
	Fallon	28,217		50,388		196,716	20,155	66,311	
	Garfield	28,217		50,388		196,716	20,155	66,311	
	Powder River	22,574		40,311		157,372	16,124	53,049	
	Prairie	56,435		100,776		393,431	40,311	132,622	
	Rosebud	67,722		120,932		472,117	48,373	159,146	
	Treasure	53,300		95,178		371,574	38,071	125,254	
	Wibaux	46,716		83,421		325,673	33,368	109,781	
	Subtotal	447,089		798,373		3,116,849	319,349	1,050,660	
	Total	758,250	323,190	1,067,696	242,654	3,312,436	681,238	1,493,085	103,024

TABLE 21 (Continued)

1985 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Other Boating	Camping	Sports Events	Horse Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts
Resident	Carter	12,695	15,224	3,105	6,535	2,078	2,028	6,936	826
	Custer	72,805	87,309	17,806	37,480	11,919	11,632	39,777	4,739
	Dawson	64,693	77,581	15,822	33,304	10,591	10,336	35,345	4,211
	Fallon	25,431	30,497	6,220	13,092	4,163	4,063	13,894	1,655
	Garfield	10,383	12,452	2,540	5,345	1,700	1,659	5,673	677
	Powder River	13,872	16,635	3,393	7,141	2,271	2,216	7,579	903
	Prairie	12,127	14,543	2,966	6,243	1,985	1,938	6,626	789
	Rosebud	36,382	43,630	8,898	18,729	5,956	5,813	19,878	2,368
	Treasure	6,936	8,317	1,696	3,570	1,135	1,108	3,789	451
	Wibaux	9,816	11,771	2,401	5,053	1,607	1,568	5,363	639
	Subtotal	265,140	317,959	64,847	136,492	43,405	42,361	144,860	17,258
Nonresident	Carter	6,047	59,458	16,124	18,946	110,854	50,388	2,016	
	Custer	11,421	112,310	30,457	35,787	209,391	95,178	3,807	
	Dawson	13,370	131,468	35,652	41,892	245,111	111,414	4,457	
	Fallon	6,047	59,458	16,124	18,946	110,854	50,388	2,016	
	Garfield	6,047	59,458	16,124	18,946	110,854	50,388	2,016	
	Powder River	4,837	47,566	12,899	15,157	88,683	40,311	1,612	
	Prairie	12,093	118,916	32,248	37,892	221,708	100,776	4,031	
	Rosebud	14,512	142,699	38,698	45,470	266,050	120,932	4,837	
	Treasure	11,421	112,310	30,457	35,787	209,391	95,178	3,807	
	Wibaux	10,010	98,436	26,695	31,366	183,525	83,421	3,337	
	Subtotal	95,805	942,079	255,478	300,188	1,756,420	798,374	31,936	
	Total	360,945	1,260,038	320,325	436,680	1,799,825	840,375	176,796	17,258

TABLE 21 (Continued)

1985 REGION 7, ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	County	Hunting	Sailing	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Golfing	Motor To-bogganing	Snow Playing	Ice Skating
Resident	Carter	4,482	200	175	125	3,080	1,828	1,002	4,182	3,906
	Custer	25,704	1,149	1,005	718	17,663	10,483	5,744	23,981	22,402
	Dawson	22,840	1,021	893	638	15,695	9,315	5,104	21,309	19,906
	Fallon	8,979	401	351	251	6,170	3,662	2,006	8,377	7,825
	Garfield	3,666	164	143	102	2,519	1,495	819	3,420	3,195
	Powder River	4,897	219	192	137	3,365	1,997	1,094	4,569	4,268
	Prairie	4,282	191	167	120	2,942	1,746	957	3,995	3,732
	Rosebud	12,845	574	502	359	8,826	5,238	2,870	11,984	11,195
	Treasure	2,449	109	96	68	1,683	999	547	2,285	2,134
	Wibaux	3,465	155	136	97	2,381	1,413	774	3,233	3,020
	Subtotal	93,609	4,183	3,660	2,615	64,324	38,176	20,917	87,335	81,583
Nonresident	Carter									
	Custer									
	Dawson									
	Fallon									
	Garfield									
	Powder River									
	Prairie									
	Rosebud									
	Treasure									
	Wibaux									
	Subtotal									
	Total	93,609	4,183	3,660	2,615	64,324	38,176	20,917	87,335	81,583

APPENDIX

B

APPENDIX B

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION LAND AND FACILITIES

The following pages include an inventory of local (county and municipal) outdoor recreation lands and facilities. Data were gathered during the late winter and early spring of 1969 by mail questionnaires utilizing a format for reporting similar to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Form BOR 8-73. All but one of Montana's fifty-six counties responded and information was obtained from all but five of Montana's 123 incorporated municipalities. Therefore, the tables reflect the most comprehensive inventory of local governments undertaken in the state.

TABLE 1

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES BY REGIONS, IN ACRES, 1969

Region	Distribution of Acreage			Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Class or Type of Site				
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 6
	Land	Water	Total	High Density	General Outdoor	Natural Environment	Outstdg. Natural Feature	Historic & Cultural Sites
1	504	7	511	78	263	169		1
2	284	6	290	92	19	175	4	
3	2,753	16	2,769	140	626	2,003		
4	2,232	13	2,245	409	560	1,274		2
5	1,480	37	1,517	236	145	949	137	50
6	11,079	140	11,219	233	1,186	9,600		200
7	511	33	544	27	86	430		1
Total for Montana	18,843	252	19,095	1,215	2,885	14,600	141	254

Note: No BOR Class 5 land was reported by local governments.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES BY REGIONS, IN ACRES, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Playing Field (Acres)	Swimming Beach (Acres)	Swimming Pool (Sq.Ft.)	Picnic Area (Acres)	Boat Access (Acres)	Tent Camping (Acres)	Trailer Camping (Acres)	Group Camping (Acres)
1	22	1		24	1	10	11	7
2	65		9,100	30		20	1	5
3	62	4	27,650	225	1	4	27	205
4	162	1	68,449	233	31	31	45	6
5	144	1	29,459	89	3	15	19	11
6	119	12	25,237	222	7	248	136	283
7	28	1	23,152	56	1	32	27	5
Total for Montana	602	20	163,047	1,079	44	360	266	517

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES BY REGIONS, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Ice Skating (Acres)	Ski Slope (Acres)	Vista Point (Acres)	Marina (Acres)	Golf Course (Acres)	Horse Trail (Miles)	Foot Trail (Miles)	Bicycle Path (Miles)
1	2	1			215	2	2	1
2	5							3
3	1	2			57		2	1
4	14		1		192	1	2	
5	8		174					
6	12				180		6	2
7	33							
Total for Montana	75	3	175		644	3	12	8

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES BY REGIONS, 1969

Region	Type and Number of Units at Sites							
	Picnic Tables	Boat Access Parking Spaces	Tent Spaces	Trailer Spaces	Group Camping (No. of Persons)	Marina Slips and Moorings	Ski Lift (Capacity Per Hour)	Golf Holes
1	50	10	24	61	10	2		27
2	103		10	10				
3	257	4	27	54	100			9
4	430	2	95	99	300	10		27
5	293	20	44	46	100			
6	538	44	167	160	525			9
7	69	1	15			2		
Total for Montana	1,740	81	382	430	1,035	14		72

TABLE 2

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 1-3, IN ACRES, 1969

Counties and Region Areas	Distribution of Acreage			Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Class or Type of Site				
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
	Land	Water	Total	High Density	General Outdoor	Natural Environment	Outstdg. Natural Feature	Historic & Cultural Sites
REGION 1								
Flathead	277	5	282	26	215	41		
Lake	54	1	55	9	5	40		1
Lincoln	52		52	1	39	12		
Sanders	121	1	122	42	4	76		
Total Region 1	504	7	511	78	263	169		1
REGION 2								
Granite	29		29		5	24		
Missoula	185	3	188	84		100	4	
Powell	27	3	30	8	11	11		
Ravalli	43		43		3	40		
Total Region 2	284	6	290	92	19	175	4	
REGION 3								
Beaverhead	6		6		3	3		
Broadwater	2		2	2				
Gallatin	152	16	168	45	28	95		
Jefferson	13		13		8	5		
Madison	10		10		10			
Silver Bow	2,570		2,570	93	577	1,900		
Total Region 3	2,753	16	2,769	140	626	2,003		

Note: No BOR Class 5 land was reported by local governments.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 1-3, IN ACRES, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Playing Field (Acres)	Swimming Beach (Acres)	Swimming Pool (Sq.Ft.)	Picnic Area (Acres)	Boat Access (Acres)	Tent Camping (Acres)	Trailer Camping (Acres)	Group Camping (Acres)
REGION 1								
Flathead	14			10				3
Lake		1		5	1	1	2	
Lincoln	4			7		6	6	4
Sanders	4			2		3	3	
Total Region 1	22	1		24	1	10	11	7
REGION 2								
Granite	1			1				
Missoula	59		9,100	18				
Powell	5			1			1	
Ravalli				10		20		
Total Region 2	65		9,100	30		20	1	
REGION 3								
Beaverhead	5							
Broadwater	1		18,400	1				
Gallatin	28	4	8,000	19	1	4	11	5
Jefferson			1,250	1			1	
Madison	5			3				
Silver Bow	23			201			15	200
Total Region 3	62	4	27,650	225	1	4	27	205

TABLE 2 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 1-3, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Ice Skating (Acres)	Ski Slope (Acres)	Vista Point (Acres)	Marina (Acres)	Golf Course (Acres)	Horse Trail (Miles)	Foot Trail (Miles)	Bicycle Path (Miles)
REGION 1								
Flathead	2	1			175	2	2	1
Lake								
Lincoln								
Sanders					40			
Total Region 1	2	1			215	2	2	1
REGION 2								
Granite	1							
Missoula	2							3
Powell	1							
Ravalli	1							
Total Region 2	5							3
REGION 3								
Beaverhead								
Broadwater								
Gallatin	1	2					2	1
Jefferson								
Madison								
Silver Bow					57			
Total Region 3	1	2			57		2	1

TABLE 2 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 1-3, 1969

Region	Type and Number of Units at Sites							
	Picnic Tables	Boat Access Parking Spaces	Tent Spaces	Trailer Spaces	Group Camping (No. of Persons)	Marina Slips and Moorings	Ski Lift (Capacity Per Hour)	Golf Holes
REGION 1								
Flathead	3							18
Lake	21	10	10	40	10	2		
Lincoln	17		14	21				
Sanders	9							9
Total Region 1	50	10	24	61	10	2		27
REGION 2								
Granite	10		10	6				
Missoula	85							
Powell	8			4				
Ravalli								
Total Region 2	103		10	10				
REGION 3								
Beaverhead	4							
Broadwater	8							
Gallatin	79	4	27	39	100			
Jefferson	6			10				
Madison	5			5				
Silver Bow	155							9
Total Region 3	257	4	27	54	100			9

TABLE 3

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 4-5, IN ACRES, 1969

Counties and Region Areas	Distribution of Acreage			Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Class or Type of Site				
	Land	Water	Total	Class 1 High Density	Class 2 General Outdoor	Class 3 Natural Environment	Class 4 Outstdg. Natural Feature	Class 6 Historic & Cultural Sites
REGION 4								
Cascade	959	6	965	231	259	474		1
Chouteau	7		7	2	5			
Fergus	64	2	66	23	18	25		
Glacier	15		15		15			
Judith Basin	2		2		2			
Lewis and Clark	871	1	872	125	220	526		1
Liberty	12		12	7	5			
Meagher	9		9	3	2	4		
Pondera	39		39	2	13	24		
Teton	15	1	16	4	4	8		
Toole	239	3	242	12	17	213		
Total Region 4	2,232	13	2,245	409	560	1,274		2
REGION 5								
Big Horn	21		21	1	15	5		
Carbon	3		3		3			
Golden Valley	1		1	1				
Musselshell	80	1	81		20	61		
Stillwater	126		126	6	20	100		
Sweetgrass	7	1	8	5	2	1		
Wheatland	51	4	55		55			
Yellowstone	1,191	31	1,222	223	30	782	137	50
Total Region 5	1,480	37	1,517	236	145	949	137	50

Note: No BOR Class 5 land was reported by local governments.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 4-5, IN ACRES, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Playing Field (Acres)	Swimming Beach (Acres)	Swimming Pool (Sq.Ft.)	Picnic Area (Acres)	Boat Access (Acres)	Tent Camping (Acres)	Trailer Camping (Acres)	Group Camping (Acres)
REGION 4								
Cascade	85		13,494	163		12		
Chouteau	1		800	1		1	1	
Fergus	24		3,600	14	1	4	2	2
Glacier				4			1	1
Judith Basin			2,600					
Lewis and Clark	29		40,005	33		3	31	2
Liberty	2			2				
Meagher	3			2				
Pondera	8		4,800	2		1		
Teton	6		3,150	3			1	
Toole	4	1		9		10	10	1
Total Region 4	162	1	68,449	233	1	31	45	6
REGION 5								
Big Horn	7		6,600	6		2	2	2
Carbon				2				
Golden Valley								
Musselshell	3	1		5		5	5	
Stillwater			2,859	3	3	4	5	5
Sweetgrass	2		4,000			1	1	
Wheatland	9			5		3	5	4
Yellowstone	123		16,000	35			1	
Total Region 5	144	1	29,459	289	3	15	19	11

TABLE 3 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 4-5, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Ice Skating (Acres)	Ski Slope (Acres)	Vista Point (Acres)	Marina (Acres)	Golf Course (Acres)	Horse Trail (Miles)	Foot Trail (Miles)	Bicycle Path (Miles)
REGION 4								
Cascade	6				125			
Chouteau	1							
Fergus	1							
Glacier	1							
Judith Basin								
Lewis and Clark	3		1		67	1	2	
Liberty	1							
Meagher								
Pondera								
Teton								
Toole	1							
Total Region 4	14		1		192	1	2	
REGION 5								
Big Horn	2							
Carbon								
Golden Valley								
Musselshell								
Stillwater								
Sweetgrass								
Wheatland	3							
Yellowstone	3				174			
Total Region 5	8				174			

TABLE 3 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 4-5, 1969

Region	Type and Number of Units at Sites							
	Picnic Tables	Boat Access Parking Spaces	Tent Spaces	Trailer Spaces	Group Camping (No. of Persons)	Marina Slips and Moorings	Ski Lift (Capacity Per Hour)	Golf Holes
REGION 4								
Cascade	181	1		5		10		18
Chouteau	24	1	6	4				
Fergus	39		24	2	120			
Glacier	10				20			
Judith Basin	1							
Lewis and Clark	102		20	49	160			9
Liberty	3							
Meagher	1							
Pondera	10		10					
Teton	7							
Toole	52		35	39				
Total Region 4	430	2	95	99	300	10		27
REGION 5								
Big Horn	17							
Carbon	5							
Golden Valley								
Musselshell	8		20	20				
Stillwater	20	20	10	10	50			
Sweetgrass	9		4	6				
Wheatland	8		10	10	50			
Yellowstone	226							
Total Region 5	293	20	44	46	100			

TABLE 4

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 6-7, IN ACRES, 1969

Counties and Region Areas	Distribution of Acreage			Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Class or Type of Site				
	Land	Water	Total	Class 1 High Density	Class 2 General Outdoor	Class 3 Natural Environment	Class 4 Outstdg. Natural Feature	Class 6 Historic & Cultural Sites
REGION 6								
Blaine	402		402		82	120		200
Daniels	184		184	182	2			
Hill	10,000		10,000		560	9,440		
McCone	10		10		10			
Phillips	5		5	1	4			
Richland	41		41	9	14	18		
Roosevelt	167	45	212	5	207			
Sheridan	192	95	287	12	275			
Valley	78		78	24	32	22		
Total Region 6	11,079	140	11,219	233	1,186	9,600		200
REGION 7								
Carter	5		5		5			
Custer	180	25	205		5	200		
Dawson	61	8	69	13	33	23		
Fallon	229		229		29	200		
Garfield	6		6		6			
Powder River	3		3			3		
Prairie	11		11	5	2	4		
Rosebud	14		14	8	5			1
Wibaux	2		2	1	1			
Total Region 7	511	33	544	27	86	430		1

Note: No BOR Class 5 land was reported by local governments.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 6-7, IN ACRES, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Playing Field (Acres)	Swimming Beach (Acres)	Swimming Pool (Sq.Ft.)	Picnic Area (Acres)	Boat Access (Acres)	Tent Camping (Acres)	Trailer Camping (Acres)	Group Camping (Acres)
REGION 6								
Blaine	11			50		24	34	60
Daniels	1		3,675	2				
Hill	40	1	1,500	100		200	60	200
McCone	5		3,000	2			1	
Phillips	1			1		1		
Richland	9		3,000	16		3		3
Roosevelt	29	11	1,500	20	4	15	36	20
Sheridan	5		6,162	23	3	4	4	
Valley	18		6,400	8		1	1	
Total Region 6	119	12	25,237	222	7	248	136	283
REGION 7								
Carter								
Custer		1		28	1	26	25	5
Dawson	13		10,652	19		6		
Fallon	3		5,000	1				
Garfield	2			2			2	
Powder River								
Prairie								
Rosebud	9		4,000	5				
Wibaux	1		3,500	1				
Total Region 7	28	1	23,152	56	1	32	27	5

TABLE 4 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 6-7, 1969

Region	Type of Recreational Acreage							
	Ice Skating (Acres)	Ski Slope (Acres)	Vista Point (Acres)	Marina (Acres)	Golf Course (Acres)	Horse Trail (Miles)	Foot Trail (Miles)	Bicycle Path (Miles)
REGION 6								
Blaine							2	
Daniels					180			
Hill							4	
McCone								
Phillips								
Richland	2							
Roosevelt								3
Sheridan	10							
Valley								
Total Region 6	12				180		6	3
REGION 7								
Carter								
Custer	25							
Dawson	8							
Fallon								
Garfield								
Powder River								
Prairie								
Rosebud								
Wibaux								
Total Region 7	33							

TABLE 4 (Continued)

LOCAL INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES IN REGIONS 6-7, 1969

Region	Type and Number of Units at Sites							
	Picnic Tables	Boat Access Parking Spaces	Tent Spaces	Trailer Spaces	Group Camping (No. of Persons	Marina Slips and Moorings	Ski Lift (Capacity Per Hour)	Golf Holes
REGION 6								
Blaine	17		6	5	50			
Daniels	20							9
Hill	261		100	85	425			
McCone	2			2				
Phillips	9	12	12					
Richland	51							
Roosevelt	124	12	35	60				
Sheridan	38	20	4	8				
Valley	16		10		50			
Total Region 6	538	44	167	160	525			9
REGION 7								
Carter								
Custer	6	1	15			2		
Dawson	30							
Fallon	9							
Garfield								
Powder River								
Prairie								
Rosebud	20							
Wibaux	4							
Total Region 7	69	1	15			2		

APPENDIX

C

APPENDIX C

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS SURVEY

During the summer of 1968 over 13,000 questionnaires involving interviews and observations were completed in the Montana state parks and recreation areas. Information obtained consisted of the determination of the numbers of visitors by individual park and recreation area, origin of visitors from within the state of Montana and from other states and Canada, length of stay, and facilities used in each of the areas.

Tables 1 through 5 present findings of this survey.

TABLE 1

VISITORS TO STATE OF MONTANA PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968

Region	Visitor Days		Type of Overnight Accommodations (In Percentages)			Facilities Used				
	Number	Percent	Campers	Trailers	Tents	Picnic Tables	Fire-places	Boat Ramps	Boat Docks	Shelter Bldgs.
1	168,457	40.4	27.7	30.6	16.1	49.3	39.3	12.5	7.3	4.3
2	29,564	7.1	12.2	20.5	7.6	60.9	46.7	7.5	5.1	3.3
3	175,536	42.1	20.8	23.4	9.1	31.8	22.7	10.8	1.0	8.5
4	24,995	6.0	22.6	16.3	8.6	39.5	31.4	14.7	5.8	7.1
5	7,675	1.8	36.9	17.3	12.1	29.8	14.6	2.6	1.3	18.5
6	2,031	0.5	28.4	20.6	14.2	15.7	32.4	0.0	0.0	65.2
7	8,923	2.1	12.2	10.7	8.9	24.6	18.9	6.3	0.0	10.4
Montana Total	417,181	100.0	23.6	24.2	11.3	39.8	29.5	11.0	3.6	7.4

Note: Because of the relatively small number of interviews and observations in Regions 5 and 6, information from these two regions is of unknown validity.

TABLE 2

LENGTH OF STAY OF VISITORS IN MONTANA PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968
(In Percent)

Number Of Days	Montana Total	Region						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	40.0	31.7	34.7	42.8	44.3	28.1	76.9	77.1
2	19.0	19.9	22.6	17.6	27.9	15.6	23.1	9.0
3	11.8	10.0	7.3	13.6	13.1	37.5	0.0	7.4
4	7.3	8.9	4.8	6.8	5.5	18.8	0.0	2.5
5	4.4	3.7	6.5	5.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
7	6.8	9.5	1.6	6.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
8-13	2.9	5.0	5.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 & Over	6.4	9.6	15.3	4.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Because of the relatively small number of interviews and observations in Regions 5 and 6, information from these two regions is of unknown validity.

TABLE 3

ORIGIN OF VISITORS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968
(In Percent)

Origin Of Visitors	Montana Total	Region						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Montana	68.6	56.5	88.3	68.7	88.3	89.2	87.8	64.1
Nonres.	27.9	37.4	11.2	29.0	10.0	10.8	5.2	32.7
Canada	3.5	6.1	0.5	2.3	1.7	0.0	7.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Because of the relatively small number of interviews and observations in Regions 5 and 6, information from these two regions is of unknown validity.

TABLE 4

COUNTY ORIGIN OF MONTANA VISITORS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968

(In Percent)

Region & County	Montana Total	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Region 1								
Flathead	10.2	34.4	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lake	2.3	7.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Lincoln	2.8	9.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sanders	1.4	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Region 1	16.7	56.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Region 2								
Deer Lodge	1.6	0.4	15.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Granite	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missoula	6.4	16.1	10.6	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
Powell	1.1	0.6	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ravalli	2.0	1.8	18.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Region 2	11.4	19.3	47.5	7.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Region 3								
Beaverhead	2.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Broadwater	2.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gallatin	5.4	1.1	0.4	11.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.0
Jefferson	2.1	1.2	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madison	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Park	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Silver Bow	9.0	1.8	6.9	18.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Total, Region 3	22.4	5.2	8.1	47.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	3.5

TABLE 4 (Continued)

COUNTY ORIGIN OF MONTANA VISITORS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968

(In Percent)

Region & County	Montana	Region						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Region 4								
Cascade	8.7	5.8	18.4	6.2	27.7	1.4	0.0	2.3
Chouteau	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.9
Fergus	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.8	4.6	2.3	0.4	2.3
Glacier	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Judith Basin	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Lewis and Clark	12.8	2.4	10.8	26.7	26.6	0.2	0.9	0.2
Liberty	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0
Meagher	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pondera	0.7	0.4	3.0	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teton	0.7	0.6	3.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Toole	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total, Region 4	29.5	11.8	38.8	35.0	70.6	4.5	3.2	6.5
Region 5								
Big Horn	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.0
Carbon	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Golden Valley	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0
Musselshell	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.3
Stillwater	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.6	0.0	0.0
Sweet Grass	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.3
Wheatland	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.0	1.9
Yellowstone	7.5	2.4	0.9	4.8	2.7	69.3	0.0	4.7
Total, Region 5	10.1	3.7	1.4	6.6	4.2	90.9	3.8	8.2

TABLE 4 (Continued)

COUNTY ORIGIN OF MONTANA VISITORS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968

(In Percent)

Region & County	Montana	Region						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Region 6								
Blaine	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	7.6	0.0
Daniels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Hill	4.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	15.0	0.2	69.6	0.8
McCone	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Phillips	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	12.0	0.2
Richland	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Roosevelt	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.8
Sheridan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valley	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.7	1.0
Total, Region 6	6.6	3.0	0.9	1.0	21.3	0.4	93.0	4.1
Region 7								
Carter	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Custer	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	11.1
Dawson	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	24.0
Fallon	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8
Garfield	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
Powder River	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prairie	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Rosebud	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	2.0
Treasure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Wibaux	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total, Region 7	3.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.0	77.0
Total, Montana & Regions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Because of the relatively small number of interviews and observations in Regions 5 and 6, information from these two regions is of unknown validity.

TABLE 5

STATE ORIGIN OF MONTANA VISITORS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968

(In Percent)

State	Montana Total	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alabama	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Alaska	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	2.5		0.0
Arizona	2.9	3.7	6.7	2.6	0.8	1.3		0.0
Arkansas	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.4		0.4
California	22.7	28.1	12.9	19.6	6.1	20.5		10.0
Colorado	3.7	1.8	2.9	5.5	7.1	11.0		1.0
Connecticut	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0		0.4
Deleware	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.4
Florida	1.7	2.1	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.3		0.0
Georgia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5		0.4
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Idaho	8.5	6.6	4.2	12.1	1.0	4.7		0.4
Illinois	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.2	4.8	1.3		5.0
Indiana	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0		2.1
Iowa	1.6	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.5		2.7
Kansas	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.5		1.5
Kentucky	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4
Louisiana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Maryland	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		1.0
Massachusetts	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0		1.9
Michigan	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.5	9.3	6.8		5.2
Minnesota	4.1	3.9	1.3	2.2	17.4	3.4		17.9
Mississippi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5		0.0
Missouri	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.0		1.5
Nebraska	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0		1.3
Nevada	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.0		0.0
New Hampshire	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.4
New Jersey	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.0		0.0
New Mexico	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0		0.4
New York	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.6	6.3	0.0		2.7
North Carolina	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.3		0.0
North Dakota	2.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.1		21.2
Ohio	2.1	2.1	5.8	1.7	5.3	0.0		2.7
Oklahoma	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.4	4.8	0.0		0.0

TABLE 5 (Continued)

STATE ORIGIN OF MONTANA VISITORS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, SUMMER, 1968

(In Percent)

State	Montana Total	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oregon	6.0	9.0	4.6	4.0	2.5	3.4		0.4
Pennsylvania	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.0		1.3
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
South Dakota	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.5		0.4
Tennessee	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.9		0.4
Texas	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.8	3.8		2.5
Utah	5.4	2.8	0.0	9.4	2.0	1.3		1.5
Vermont	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		1.0
Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		1.0
Washington State	16.1	19.5	28.6	13.9	12.9	9.7		2.7
West Virginia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
Wisconsin	2.3	2.1	5.4	2.1	2.0	0.0		5.4
Wyoming	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.8	3.8		2.1
Washington, D. C.	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Total Montana and Regions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Note: Montana total by states reflects relative share of state's nonresident visitors to state parks. Data are not additive horizontally because of weighting.

* Insufficient data to compute.

Note: Because of the relatively small number of interviews and observations in Regions 5 and 6, information from these two regions is of unknown validity.

APPENDIX

D

APPENDIX D

DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA, 1970-1985

Demand

Estimated demand for outdoor recreation in Montana was treated in Appendix A. In most cases, demand is presented in terms of activity days. However, where a determination of needs for spacific facilities and/or acreage is required, demand is expressed in facility units or acres, e.g., square feet of swimming pools, playfield acres, picnic tables and acres, boat parking spaces and ramps, camping spaces and acres, and golf course holes.

The methodology for computing facility units and acres is given as follows using residents of Region 1, 1970, as examples:

1. Swimming (In square feet):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 346,033

   ÷ 45 square feet per person = 7,690 square feet of pool space required

2. Playfield (In acres):

   1970 Estimated Population, Region 1 = 74,256

   ÷ 800 (1 acre per 800 persons) = 93 acres of playfield required

3. Picnic Tables and Areas (In units and acres):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 472,269

   ÷ 400 (4 persons per party for a 100-day season) = 1,181 picnic tables required

   1970 Estimated Required Number of Picnic Tables = 1,181

   ÷ 6 (standard of 6 units per acre) = 197 picnic acres required

4. Boating (Parking Spaces and Ramps) (In units):

   Parking spaces and ramp requirements were determined by judgment reflecting knowledge of the quantity and nature of water resources within the various regions

5. Camping and Trailer Spaces (In units and acres):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 326,726

   ÷ 300 (3 persons per party for a 100-day season) = 1,089 camping spaces required

   1970 Estimated Required Number of Camping Spaces = 1,089

   ÷ 4 (standard of 4 spaces per acre) = 272 acres required for camping

6. Golfing (In Number of holes per course):

   1970 Estimated Population, Region 1 = 74,256

   ÷ 25,000 (standard of 18 holes per 25,000 persons) = 3 18-hole golf courses required

Supply

The inventory of supply is based upon data collected for the previous plan and updated with an inventory of county and municipal government data. (See Appendix B.) Of the 56 counties in Montana, responses were received from 55. Only 5 out of the 123 incorporated municipalities did not participate in the survey although they were contacted at least twice. In addition to the comprehensive revision of the local inventory, state and federal agencies provided information for revision of their inventory sectors. The federal supply category has been ~~subdivided~~ subdivided into appropriate administering agencies in the current plan. Only the private sector has not been revised. It is realized that updating the private supply category should receive a high priority for future revision of the plan.

Recreation Standards

~~Standards~~ As an integral part of outdoor recreation planning, the following standards are being used in Montana:

1. Swimming Pools -- 45 square feet per person per activity day (As a guideline to assist in developing future pools, it is suggested that neighborhood pools have 1,800 square feet and community pools, 4,500 square feet.)
2. Playfields -- 1 acre per 800 persons
3. Picnic Tables and Areas -- 6 units per acre
4. Boats -- 40 parking spaces per ramp
5. Camping and Trailer Spaces -- 4 units per acre
6. Golf Courses -- 18 holes per 25,000 persons

Each of the facility and acreage standards developed demonstrates a safe level of use that the unit will incur without over-use and resulting damage to the facility, environment, or reduction in user satisfactions. Standards for swimming and playfields are from the

National Recreation Association Standards. Standards for golf courses are suggested standards. See Harry C. Eckhoff, "Guidelines for Planning a Golf Course," Park Practice Guideline (Policy and Planning, 5/65, 39-1).

Need

By deducting recorded supply from estimated demand, needs are determined. The following series of tables (Number 1 through 35) reflect estimated needs for various types of outdoor recreation in Montana during the period 1970-1985.

TABLE 1

1970 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	7,690	428,456	314,845	93	233,907	1,181	197
Nonresident	3,414		274,349		1,071,056	274	46
Total Demand	11,104	428,456	589,194	93	1,304,963	1,455	243
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						177	60
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife						84	
Park Service						60	
Corps of Engineers							
State						156	26
Local				22		50	24
Private	2,400		270,000	15	51,780	314	51
Total Supply	2,400		270,000	37	51,780	841	161
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	11,104	428,456	589,194	93	1,304,963	1,455	243
Recorded Supply	2,400		270,000	37	51,780	841	161
Calculated Needs	8,704	428,456	319,194	56	1,253,183	614	82

TABLE 1 (Continued)

1970 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	623,750	135,146	960	24	1,089	272	81,683
Nonresident	361,043		960	24	1,079	270	87,791
Total Demand	984,793	135,146	1,920	48	2,168	542	169,474
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			282	5	591	296	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service					276	492	
Corps of Engineers							
State			280	14	233	58	
Local			10	1	85	28	
Private	99,640		420	21	1,285	120	14,000
Total Supply	99,640		992	41	2,470	994	14,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	984,793	135,146	1,920	48	2,168	542	169,474
Recorded Supply	99,640		992	41	2,470	994	14,000
Calculated Needs	885,153	135,146	928	7			155,474

TABLE 1 (Continued)

1970 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts	Hunting	Sailing
	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	170,789	57,176	46,782	129,206	19,306	139,601	5,941
Nonresident	103,155	603,565	274,349	10,973			
Total Demand	273,944	660,741	321,131	140,179	19,306	139,601	5,941
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
Total Supply	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	273,944	660,741	321,131	140,179	19,306	139,601	5,941
Recorded Supply	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
Calculated Needs	259,194	660,741	319,631	126,424	19,306	128,381	3,441

TABLE 1 (Continued)

1970 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	5,198	3,712	91,336	4	3
Nonresident					
Total Demand	5,198	3,712	91,336	4	3
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					2
Private			25,200	4	4
Total Supply			25,200	4	6
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	5,198	3,712	91,336	4	3
Recorded Supply			25,200	4	6
Calculated Needs	5,198	3,712	66,136		

TABLE 2

1975 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	8,712	459,783	363,107	95	258,057	1,264	211
Nonresident	4,055		325,930		1,272,105	326	54
Total Demand	12,767	459,783	689,037	95	1,530,162	1,590	265
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						177	60
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife						84	
Park Service						60	
Corps of Engineers							
State						156	26
Local				22		50	24
Private	2,400		270,000	15	51,780	314	51
Total Supply	2,400		270,000	37	51,780	841	161
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	12,767	459,783	689,037	95	1,530,162	1,590	265
Recorded Supply	2,400		270,000	37	51,780	841	161
Calculated Needs	10,367	459,783	419,037	58	1,478,382	749	104

TABLE 2 (Continued)

1975 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	644,002	142,350	1,120	28	1,271	318	88,303
Nonresident	428,813		1,120	28	1,282	321	104,272
Total Demand	1,072,815	142,350	2,240	56	2,553	639	192,575
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			282	5	591	296	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service					276	492	
Corps of Engineers							
State			280	14	233	58	
Local			10	1	85	28	
Private	99,640		420	21	1,285	120	14,000
Total Supply	99,640		992	41	2,470	994	14,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,072,815	142,350	2,240	56	2,553	639	192,575
Recorded Supply	99,640		992	41	2,470	994	14,000
Calculated Needs	973,175	142,350	1,248	15	83		178,575

TABLE 2 (Continued)

1975 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	182,696	60,899	54,808	158,336	21,315	142,350	6,090
Nonresident	122,520	716,862	325,848	13,033			
Total Demand	305,216	777,761	380,656	171,369	21,315	142,350	6,090
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
Total Supply	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	305,216	777,761	380,656	171,369	21,315	142,350	6,090
Recorded Supply	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
Calculated Needs	290,466	777,761	379,156	157,614	21,315	131,130	3,590

TABLE 2 (Continued)

1975 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	5,329	3,808	93,631	4	3
Nonresident					
Total Demand	5,329	3,808	93,631	4	3
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					2
Private			25,200	4	4
Total Supply			25,200	4	6
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	5,329	3,808	93,631	4	3
Recorded Supply			25,200	4	6
Calculated Needs	5,329	3,808	68,431		

TABLE 3

1985 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	10,970	512,742	427,285	104	310,301	1,435	239
Nonresident	5,783		464,691		1,814,154	465	78
Total Demand	16,753	512,742	891,976	104	2,124,455	1,900	317
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						177	60
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife						84	
Park Service						60	
Corps of Engineers							
State						156	26
Local				22		50	24
Private	2,400		270,000	15	51,780	314	51
Total Supply	2,400		270,000	37	51,780	841	161
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	16,753	512,742	891,976	104	2,124,455	1,900	317
Recorded Supply	2,400		270,000	37	51,780	841	161
Calculated Needs	14,353	512,742	621,976	67	2,072,675	1,059	156

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1985 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	701,910	163,447	1,440	36	1,681	420	102,881
Nonresident	611,534		1,440	36	1,828	457	148,701
Total Demand	1,313,444	163,447	2,880	72	3,509	877	251,582
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			282	5	591	296	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service					276	492	
Corps of Engineers							
State			280	14	233	58	
Local			10	1	85	28	
Private	99,640		420	21	1,285	120	14,000
Total Supply	99,640		992	41	2,470	994	14,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,313,444	163,447	2,880	72	3,509	877	251,582
Recorded Supply	99,640		992	41	2,470	994	14,000
Calculated Needs	1,213,804	163,447	1,888	31	1,039		237,582

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1985 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	216,547	68,864	67,204	229,822	27,380	148,512	6,638
Nonresident	174,724	1,022,320	464,691	18,588			
Total Demand	391,271	1,091,184	531,895	248,410	27,380	148,512	6,638
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
Total Supply	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	391,271	1,091,184	531,895	248,410	27,380	148,512	6,638
Recorded Supply	14,750		1,500	13,755		11,220	2,500
Calculated Needs	376,521	1,091,184	530,395	234,655	27,380	137,292	4,138

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1985 REGION 1, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	5,809	4,149	102,050	4	3
Nonresident					
Total Demand	5,809	4,149	102,050	4	3
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					2
Private			25,200	4	4
Total Supply			25,200	4	6
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	5,809	4,149	102,050	4	3
Recorded Supply			25,200	4	6
Calculated Needs	5,809	4,149	76,850		

TABLE 4

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 1 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	5,420,395	5,361,121	56,675	15	60,833	4,091,953	128,285	1,139,309	
State	291,016	288,136	1,241		610	290,406			
Local	511	504	7	78	263	169			1
Total	5,711,922	5,649,761	57,923	93	61,706	4,382,528	128,285	1,139,309	1

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 5

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 1 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	7	147	147			122	25			
Local	1	300	300			300				
Total	8	447	447			422	25			

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 6

1970 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	10,383	578,506	425,107	125	315,822	1,594	266
Nonresident	5,800		466,061		1,819,503	466	78
Total Demand	16,183	578,506	891,168	125	2,135,325	2,060	344
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				3		273	84
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife						5	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State						48	8
Local	9,100			65		103	30
Private	10,400				5,610	141	21
Total Supply	19,500			68	5,610	570	143
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	16,183	578,506	891,168	125	2,135,325	2,060	344
Recorded Supply	19,500			68	5,610	570	143
Calculated Needs		578,506	891,168	57	2,129,715	1,490	201

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1970 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	842,193	182,476	520	13	1,470	368	110,288
Nonresident	613,337		520	13	1,833	458	149,140
Total Demand	1,455,530	182,476	1,040	26	3,303	826	259,428
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			198	1	807	403	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			20	1	72	18	
Local					20	21	
Private	9,260		180	9	473	50	210,000
Total Supply	9,260		398	11	1,372	492	210,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,455,530	182,476	1,040	26	3,303	826	259,428
Recorded Supply	9,260		398	11	1,372	492	210,000
Calculated Needs	1,446,270	182,476	642	15	1,931	334	49,428

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1970 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	230,601	77,201	63,165	174,454	26,069	188,490	8,022
Nonresident	175,238	1,025,335	466,061	18,642			
Total Demand	405,839	1,102,536	529,226	193,096	26,069	188,490	8,022
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	5,325			1,590		10,875	
Total Supply	5,325			1,590		10,875	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	405,839	1,102,536	529,226	193,096	26,069	188,490	8,022
Recorded Supply	5,325			1,590		10,875	
Calculated Needs	400,514	1,102,536	529,226	191,506	26,069	177,615	8,022

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1970 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	7,019	5,012	123,321	5	4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	7,019	5,012	123,321	5	4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			32,296	5	8
Total Supply			32,296	5	8
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	7,019	5,012	123,321	5	4
Recorded Supply			32,296	5	8
Calculated Needs	7,019	5,012	91,025		

TABLE 7

1975 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	11,763	620,803	490,271	128	348,431	1,706	284
Nonresident	6,889		553,688		2,161,046	554	92
Total Demand	18,652	620,803	1,043,959	128	2,509,477	2,260	376
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				3		273	84
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife						5	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State						48	8
Local	9,100			65		103	30
Private	10,400				5,610	141	21
Total Supply	19,500			68	5,610	570	143
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	18,652	620,803	1,043,959	128	2,509,477	2,260	376
Recorded Supply	19,500			68	5,610	570	143
Calculated Needs		620,803	1,043,959	60	2,503,867	1,690	233

TABLE 7 (Continued)

1975 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	869,536	192,202	640	16	1,716	429	119,227
Nonresident	728,468		640	16	2,177	544	177,136
Total Demand	1,598,004	192,202	1,280	32	3,893	973	296,363
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			198	1	807	403	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			20	1	72	18	
Local					20	21	
Private	9,260		180	9	473	50	210,000
Total Supply	9,260		398	11	1,372	492	210,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,598,004	192,202	1,280	32	3,893	973	296,363
Recorded Supply	9,260		398	11	1,372	492	210,000
Calculated Needs	1,588,744	192,202	882	21	2,521	481	86,363

TABLE 7 (Continued)

1975 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	246,675	82,226	74,003	213,787	28,780	192,202	8,222
Nonresident	208,134	1,217,802	553,547	22,143			
Total Demand	454,809	1,300,028	627,550	235,930	28,780	192,202	8,222
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	5,325			1,590		10,875	
Total Supply	5,325			1,590		10,875	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	454,809	1,300,028	627,550	235,930	28,780	192,202	8,222
Recorded Supply	5,325			1,590		10,875	
Calculated Needs	449,484	1,300,028	627,550	234,340	28,780	181,327	8,222

TABLE 7 (Continued)

1975 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Snow Skiing	Golfing
	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Ski Lifts)	(18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	7,195	5,140	126,421	5	4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	7,195	5,140	126,421	5	4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			32,296	5	8
Total Supply			32,296	5	8
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	7,195	5,140	126,421	5	4
Recorded Supply			32,296	5	8
Calculated Needs	7,195	5,140	94,125		

TABLE 8

1985 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	14,812	692,309	576,925	140	418,969	1,938	323
Nonresident	9,824		789,415		3,081,875	789	132
Total Demand	24,636	692,309	1,366,340	140	3,500,844	2,727	455
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				3		273	84
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife						5	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State						48	8
Local	9,100			65		103	30
Private	10,400				5,610	141	21
Total Supply	19,500			68	5,610	570	143
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	24,636	692,309	1,366,340	140	3,500,844	2,727	455
Recorded Supply	19,500			68	5,610	570	143
Calculated Needs	5,136	692,309	1,366,340	72	3,495,234	2,157	312

TABLE 8 (Continued)

1985 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	947,723	220,688	880	22	2,270	568	138,909
Nonresident	1,038,870		880	22	3,105	776	252,613
Total Demand	1,986,593	220,688	1,760	44	5,375	1,344	391,522
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			198	1	807	403	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			20	1	72	18	
Local					20	21	
Private	9,260		180	9	473	50	210,000
Total Supply	9,260		398	11	1,372	492	210,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,986,593	220,688	1,760	44	5,375	1,344	391,522
Recorded Supply	9,260		398	11	1,372	492	210,000
Calculated Needs	1,977,333	220,688	1,362	33	4,003	852	181,522

TABLE 8 (Continued)

1985 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	292,383	92,980	90,739	310,306	36,968	200,523	8,962
Nonresident	296,820	1,736,713	789,414	31,577			
Total Demand	589,203	1,829,693	880,153	341,883	36,968	200,523	8,962
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	5,325			1,590		10,875	
Total Supply	5,325			1,590		10,875	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	589,203	1,829,693	880,153	341,883	36,968	200,523	8,962
Recorded Supply	5,325			1,590		10,875	
Calculated Needs	583,878	1,829,693	880,153	340,293	36,968	189,648	8,962

TABLE 8 (Continued)

1985 REGION 2, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing	Mountain Climbing	Snow Skiing	Snow Skiing	Golfing
	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Ski Lifts)	(18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	7,842	5,602	137,790	5	4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	7,842	5,602	137,790	5	4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			32,296	5	8
Total Supply			32,296	5	8
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	7,842	5,602	137,790	5	4
Recorded Supply			32,296	5	8
Calculated Needs	7,842	5,602	105,494		

TABLE 9

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 2
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	3,585,746	3,463,775	13,612		128,214	2,973,249	74,017	410,247	4
State	197,718	195,532	2,065		1,673	196,044			1
Local	290	284	6	92	19	175	4		
Total	3,783,754	3,659,591	15,683	92	129,906	3,169,468	74,021	410,247	5

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 10

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 2
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	6	20	20			15				5
Local	1	75	75			75				
Total	7	95	95			90				5

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 11

1970 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	11,375	633,788	465,731	137	346,002	1,746	291
Nonresident	6,125		492,174		1,921,448	492	82
Total Demand	17,500	633,788	957,905	137	2,267,450	2,238	373
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service	3,120					321	128
Bureau of Land Mgmt.						74	
Fish & Wildlife						5	
Park Service							5
Corps of Engineers							
State						210	35
Local	27,650			62		257	225
Private	5,995			26	4,200	55	8
Total Supply	36,765			88	4,200	922	401
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	17,500	633,788	957,905	137	2,267,450	2,238	373
Recorded Supply	36,765			88	4,200	922	401
Calculated Needs		633,788	957,905	49	2,263,250	1,316	

TABLE 11 (Continued)

1970 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	922,673	199,911	1,080	27	1,611	403	120,827
Nonresident	647,700		120	3	1,936	484	157,496
Total Demand	1,570,373	199,911	1,200	30	3,547	887	278,323
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			118	2	735	305	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					50	40	
Fish & Wildlife					20	4	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			260	13	317	79	
Local			4	1	81	236	
Private	10,380		400	10	668	70	418,000
Total Supply	10,380		782	26	1,871	734	418,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,570,373	199,911	1,200	30	3,547	887	278,323
Recorded Supply	10,380		782	26	1,871	734	418,000
Calculated Needs	1,559,993	199,911	418	4	1,676	153	

TABLE 11 (Continued)

1970 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	252,637	84,578	69,202	191,126	28,558	206,503	8,787
Nonresident	185,057	1,082,782	492,174	19,687			
Total Demand	437,694	1,167,360	561,376	210,813	28,558	206,503	8,787
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	30,500					16,485	
Total Supply	30,500					16,485	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	437,694	1,167,360	561,376	210,813	28,558	206,503	8,787
Recorded Supply	30,500					16,485	
Calculated Needs	407,194	1,167,360	561,376	210,813	28,558	190,018	8,787

TABLE 11 (Continued)

1970 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	7,688	5,492	135,106	7	4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	7,688	5,492	135,106	7	4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			35,850	7	1 5
Total Supply			35,850	7	6
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	7,688	5,492	135,106	7	4
Recorded Supply			35,850	7	6
Calculated Needs	7,688	5,492	99,256		

TABLE 12

1975 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	12,887	680,121	537,117	141	381,723	1,869	312
Nonresident	7,275		584,709		2,282,126	585	98
Total Demand	20,162	680,121	1,121,826	141	2,663,849	2,454	410
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service	3,120					321	128
Bureau of Land Mgmt.						74	
Fish & Wildlife						5	
Park Service							5
Corps of Engineers							
State						210	35
Local	27,650			62		257	225
Private	5,995			26	4,200	55	8
Total Supply	36,765			88	4,200	922	401
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	20,162	680,121	1,121,826	141	2,663,849	2,454	410
Recorded Supply	36,765			88	4,200	922	401
Calculated Needs		680,121	1,121,826	53	2,659,649	1,532	9

TABLE 12 (Continued)

1975 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	952,622	210,569	1,360	34	1,880	470	130,620
Nonresident	769,282		160	4	2,299	575	187,060
Total Demand	1,721,904	210,569	1,520	38	4,179	1,045	317,680
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			118	2	735	305	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					50	40	
Fish & Wildlife					20	4	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			260	13	317	79	
Local			4	1	81	236	
Private	10,380		400	10	668	70	418,000
Total Supply	10,380		782	26	1,871	734	418,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,721,904	210,569	1,520	38	4,179	1,045	317,680
Recorded Supply	10,380		782	26	1,871	734	418,000
Calculated Needs	1,711,524	210,569	738	12	2,308	311	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

1975 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	270,246	90,083	81,075	234,214	31,528	210,569	9,008
Nonresident	219,795	243,734	584,561	23,382			
Total Demand	490,041	333,817	665,636	257,596	31,528	210,569	9,008
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	30,500					16,485	
Total Supply	30,500					16,485	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	490,041	333,817	665,636	257,596	31,528	210,569	9,008
Recorded Supply	30,500					16,485	
Calculated Needs	459,541	333,817	665,636	257,596	31,528	194,084	9,008

TABLE 12 (Continued)

1975 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	7,883	5,630	138,501	7	5
Nonresident					
Total Demand	7,883	5,630	138,501	7	5
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					1
Private			35,850	7	5
Total Supply			35,850	7	6
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	7,883	5,630	138,501	7	5
Recorded Supply			35,850	7	6
Calculated Needs	7,883	5,630	102,651		

TABLE 13

1985 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	16,227	758,459	632,049	153	459,002	2,123	354
Nonresident	10,374		833,645		3,254,549	834	139
Total Demand	26,601	758,459	1,465,694	153	3,713,551	2,957	493
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service	3,120					321	128
Bureau of Land Mgmt.						74	
Fish & Wildlife						5	
Park Service							5
Corps of Engineers							
State						210	35
Local	27,650			62		257	225
Private	5,995			26	4,200	55	8
Total Supply	36,765			88	4,200	922	401
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	26,601	758,459	1,465,694	153	3,713,551	2,957	493
Recorded Supply	36,765			88	4,200	922	401
Calculated Needs		758,459	1,465,694	65	3,709,351	2,035	92

TABLE 13 (Continued)

1985 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	1,038,280	241,773	1,920	48	2,487	622	152,182
Nonresident	1,097,077		240	6	3,279	820	266,767
Total Demand	2,135,357	241,773	2,160	54	5,766	1,442	418,949
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			118	2	735	305	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					50	40	
Fish & Wildlife					20	4	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			260	13	317	79	
Local			4	1	81	236	
Private	10,380		400	10	668	70	418,000
Total Supply	10,380		782	26	1,871	734	418,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	2,135,357	241,773	2,160	54	5,766	1,442	418,949
Recorded Supply	10,380		782	26	1,871	734	418,000
Calculated Needs	2,124,977	241,773	1,378	28	3,895	708	949

TABLE 13 (Continued)

1985 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	320,321	101,865	99,410	339,957	40,501	219,682	9,819
Nonresident	313,450	1,834,018	833,646	33,347			
Total Demand	633,771	1,935,883	933,056	373,304	40,501	219,682	9,819
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	30,500					16,485	
Total Supply	30,500					16,485	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	633,771	1,935,883	933,056	373,304	40,501	219,682	9,819
Recorded Supply	30,500					16,485	
Calculated Needs	603,271	1,935,883	933,056	373,304	40,501	203,197	9,819

TABLE 13 (Continued)

1985 REGION 3, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	8,591	6,136	150,955	7	5
Nonresident					
Total Demand	8,591	6,136	150,955	7	5
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					1
Private			35,850	7	5
Total Supply			35,850	7	6
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	8,591	6,136	150,955	7	5
Recorded Supply			35,850	7	6
Calculated Needs	8,591	6,136	115,105		

TABLE 14

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 3 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis-tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	4,403,394	4,381,316	25,630		47,588	4,144,741	40,325	170,000	1,422
State	42,586	40,002	2,533	710	3,231	35,725	2,880		40
Local	2,769	2,753	16	140	626	2,003			
Total	4,448,749	4,424,071	28,179	850	51,445	4,182,469	43,205	170,000	1,462

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 15

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 3 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis-tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	46	46				36			10
Local										
Total	9	46	46				36			10

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 16

1970 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	18,453	1,028,161	755,531	223	561,302	2,833	472
Nonresident	8,873		712,974		2,783,453	713	119
Total Demand	27,326	1,028,161	1,468,505	223	3,344,755	3,546	591
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				2		62	40
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service						60	
Corps of Engineers							
State						79	13
Local	68,449			162		430	233
Private	10,140		702,000	63	15,750	123	18
Total Supply	78,589		702,000	227	15,750	754	304
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	27,326	1,028,161	1,468,505	223	3,344,755	3,546	591
Recorded Supply	78,589		702,000	227	15,750	754	304
Calculated Needs		1,028,161	766,505		3,329,005	2,792	287

TABLE 16 (Continued)

1970 REGION 4 , DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing	Bicycling	Other Boats	Other Boats	Camping & Trailer	Camping & Trailer	Sports Events
	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Parking Spaces)	(Ramps)	(Spaces)	(Acres)	(Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	1,496,803	324,307	920	23	2,613	653	196,012
Nonresident	938,275		80	2	2,804	701	228,152
Total Demand	2,435,078	324,307	1,000	25	5,417	1,354	424,164
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			54	2	396	224	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service				6	276	492	
Corps of Engineers							
State			200	10	124	31	
Local			2	1	194	82	
Private	22,340		200	5	500	50	823,980
Total Supply	22,340		456	24	1,490	879	823,980
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	2,435,078	324,307	1,000	25	5,417	1,354	424,164
Recorded Supply	22,340		456	24	1,490	879	823,980
Calculated Needs	2,412,738	324,307	544	1	3,927	475	

TABLE 16 (Continued)

1970 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	409,839	137,206	112,260	310,053	46,329	334,997	14,255
Nonresident	268,080	1,568,544	712,975	28,518			
Total Demand	677,919	1,705,750	825,235	338,571	46,329	334,997	14,255
SUPPLY.							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife		50,000	378,800				
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575		11,835	
Total Supply	321,975	184,800	401,900	1,575		11,835	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	677,919	1,705,750	825,235	338,571	46,329	334,997	14,255
Recorded Supply	321,975	184,800	401,900	1,575		11,835	
Calculated Needs	355,944	1,520,950	423,335	336,996	46,329	323,162	14,255

TABLE 16 (Continued)

1970 REGION 4 , DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	12,474	8,908	219,176	5	7
Nonresident					
Total Demand	12,474	8,908	219,176	5	7
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					2
Private			32,900	5	11
Total Supply			32,900	5	13
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	12,474	8,908	219,176	5	7
Recorded Supply			32,900	5	13
Calculated Needs	12,474	8,908	186,276		

TABLE 17

1975 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	20,906	1,103,329	871,341	228	619,256	3,032	505
Nonresident	10,538		847,026		3,305,940	847	141
Total Demand	31,444	1,103,329	1,718,367	228	3,925,196	3,879	646
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				2		62	40
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service						60	
Corps of Engineers							
State						79	13
Local	68,449			162		430	233
Private	10,140		702,000	63	15,750	123	18
Total Supply	78,589		702,000	227	15,750	754	304
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	31,444	1,103,329	1,718,367	228	3,925,196	3,879	646
Recorded Supply	78,589		702,000	227	15,750	754	304
Calculated Needs		1,103,329	1,016,367	1	3,909,446	3,125	342

TABLE 17 (Continued)

1975 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	1,545,400	341,594	1,160	29	3,051	763	211,898
Nonresident	1,114,402		120	3	3,331	833	270,982
Total Demand	2,659,802	341,594	1,280	32	6,382	1,596	482,880
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			54	2	396	224	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service				6	276	492	
Corps of Engineers							
State			200	10	124	31	
Local			2	1	194	82	
Private	22,340		200	5	500	50	823,980
Total Supply	22,340		456	24	1,490	879	823,980
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	2,659,802	341,594	1,280	32	6,382	1,596	482,880
Recorded Supply	22,340		456	24	1,490	879	823,980
Calculated Needs	2,637,462	341,594	824	8	4,892	717	

TABLE 17 (Continued)

1975 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	438,411	146,138	131,525	379,958	51,148	341,594	14,616
Nonresident	318,402	353,078	846,809	33,874			
Total Demand	756,813	499,216	978,334	413,832	51,148	341,594	14,616
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife		50,000	378,800				
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575		11,835	
Total Supply	321,975	184,800	401,900	1,575		11,835	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	756,813	499,216	978,334	413,832	51,148	341,594	14,616
Recorded Supply	321,975	184,800	401,900	1,575		11,835	
Calculated Needs	434,838	314,416	576,434	412,257	51,148	329,759	14,616

TABLE 17 (Continued)

1975 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	12,789	9,136	224,686	5	7
Nonresident					
Total Demand	12,789	9,136	224,686	5	7
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					2
Private			32,900	5	11
Total Supply			32,900	5	13
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	12,789	9,136	224,686	5	7
Recorded Supply			32,900	5	13
Calculated Needs	12,789	9,136	191,786		

TABLE 18

1985 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	26,325	1,230,413	1,025,344	249	744,621	3,444	574
Nonresident	15,028		1,207,637		4,714,615	1,208	201
Total Demand	41,353	1,230,413	2,232,981	249	5,459,236	4,652	775
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				2		62	40
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service						60	
Corps of Engineers							
State						79	13
Local	68,449			162		430	233
Private	10,140		702,000	63	15,750	123	18
Total Supply	78,589		702,000	227	15,750	754	304
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	41,353	1,230,413	2,232,981	249	5,459,236	4,652	775
Recorded Supply	78,589		702,000	227	15,750	754	304
Calculated Needs		1,230,413	1,530,981	22	5,443,486	3,898	471

TABLE 18 (Continued)

1985 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	1,684,353	392,220	1,640	41	4,035	1,009	246,881
Nonresident	1,589,251		200	5	4,750	1,188	386,443
Total Demand	3,273,604	392,220	1,840	46	8,785	2,197	633,324
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			54	2	396	224	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service				6	276	492	
Corps of Engineers							
State			200	10	124	31	
Local			2	1	194	82	
Private	22,340		200	5	500	50	823,980
Total Supply	22,340		456	24	1,490	879	823,980
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	3,273,604	392,220	1,840	46	8,785	2,197	633,324
Recorded Supply	22,340		456	24	1,490	879	823,980
Calculated Needs	3,251,264	392,220	1,384	22	7,295	1,318	

TABLE 18 (Continued)

1985 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding	Nature Walks	Hiking	Water Skiing	Outdoor Concerts	Hunting	Sailing
	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	519,641	165,250	161,268	551,496	65,702	356,382	15,928
Nonresident	454,072	2,656,801	1,207,637	48,306			
Total Demand	973,713	2,822,051	1,368,905	599,802	65,702	356,382	15,928
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife		50,000	378,800				
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575		11,835	
Total Supply	321,975	184,800	401,900	1,575		11,835	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	973,713	2,822,051	1,368,905	599,802	65,702	356,382	15,928
Recorded Supply	321,975	184,800	401,900	1,575		11,835	
Calculated Needs	651,738	2,637,251	967,005	598,227	65,702	344,547	15,928

TABLE 18 (Continued)

1985 REGION 4, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	13,938	9,956	244,888	5	8
Nonresident					
Total Demand	13,938	9,956	244,888	5	8
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					2
Private			32,900	5	11
Total Supply			32,900	5	13
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	13,938	9,956	244,888	5	8
Recorded Supply			32,900	5	13
Calculated Needs	13,938	9,956	211,988		

TABLE 19

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 4 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	2,980,621	2,906,851	71,983		51,292	2,213,712	96,520	606,862	8,001
State	47,246	36,770	6,761	160	6,744	40,322	20		
Local	2,245	2,232	13	409	560	1,274			2
Total	3,030,112	2,945,853	78,757	569	58,596	2,255,308	96,540	606,862	8,003

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 20

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 4 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	236	76	150		36	200			
Local										
Total	9	236	76	150		36	200			

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands

TABLE 21

1970 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	12,230	681,460	500,762	148	372,029	1,878	313
Nonresident	5,051		405,903		1,584,647	406	68
Total Demand	17,281	681,460	906,665	148	1,956,676	2,284	381
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						66	63
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State						50	8
Local	29,459			144		293	289
Private	14,946			4	1,560	46	7
Total Supply	44,405			148	1,560	455	367
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	17,281	681,460	906,665	148	1,956,676	2,284	381
Recorded Supply	44,405			148	1,560	455	367
Calculated Needs		681,460	906,665		1,955,116	1,829	14

TABLE 21 (Continued)

1970 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	992,074	214,951	600	15	1,732	433	129,916
Nonresident	534,168		40	1	1,597	399	129,889
Total Demand	1,526,242	214,951	640	16	3,329	832	259,805
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			47	1	353	185	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			40	3	68	17	
Local			20	1	90	45	
Private	2,540		40	1	362	40	447,000
Total Supply	2,540		147	6	873	287	447,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,526,242	214,951	640	16	3,329	832	259,805
Recorded Supply	2,540		147	6	873	287	447,000
Calculated Needs	1,523,702	214,951	493	10	2,456	545	

TABLE 21 (Continued)

1970 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	271,640	90,940	74,407	205,502	30,707	222,035	9,449
Nonresident	152,618	892,987	405,903	16,236			
Total Demand	424,258	983,927	480,310	221,738	30,707	222,035	9,449
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
Total Supply	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	424,258	983,927	480,310	221,738	30,707	222,035	9,449
Recorded Supply	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
Calculated Needs	409,433	982,607	477,670	221,738	30,707	212,450	9,449

TABLE 21 (Continued)

1970 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	8,268	5,906	145,268	3	5
Nonresident					
Total Demand	8,268	5,906	145,268	3	5
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			24,980	3	5
Total Supply			24,980	3	5
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	8,268	5,906	145,268	3	5
Recorded Supply			24,980	3	5
Calculated Needs	8,268	5,906	120,288		

TABLE 22

1975 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	13,856	731,280	577,518	151	410,437	2,010	335
Nonresident	5,999		482,219		1,882,103	482	80
Total Demand	19,855	731,280	1,059,737	151	2,292,540	2,492	415
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						66	63
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State						50	8
Local	29,459			144		293	289
Private	14,946			4	1,560	46	7
Total Supply	44,405			148	1,560	455	367
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	19,855	731,280	1,059,737	151	2,292,540	2,492	415
Recorded Supply	44,405			148	1,560	455	367
Calculated Needs		731,280	1,059,737	3	2,290,980	2,037	48

TABLE 22 (Continued)

1975 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	1,024,278	226,407	720	18	2,022	506	140,444
Nonresident	634,438		80	2	1,896	474	154,273
Total Demand	1,658,716	226,407	800	20	3,918	980	294,717
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			47	1	353	185	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			40	3	68	17	
Local			20	1	90	45	
Private	2,540		40	1	362	40	447,000
Total Supply	2,540		147	6	873	287	447,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,658,716	226,407	800	20	3,918	980	294,717
Recorded Supply	2,540		147	6	873	287	447,000
Calculated Needs	1,656,176	226,407	653	14	3,045	693	

TABLE 22 (Continued)

1975 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	290,575	96,858	87,173	251,832	33,898	226,407	9,686
Nonresident	181,269	201,011	482,097	19,284			
Total Demand	471,844	297,869	569,270	271,116	33,898	226,407	9,686
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
Total Supply	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	471,844	297,869	569,270	271,116	33,898	226,407	9,686
Recorded Supply	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
Calculated Needs	457,019	296,549	566,630	271,116	33,898	216,822	9,686

TABLE 22 (Continued)

1975 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	8,476	6,054	148,921	3	5
Nonresident					
Total Demand	8,476	6,054	148,921	3	5
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			24,980	3	5
Total Supply			24,980	3	5
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	8,476	6,054	148,921	3	5
Recorded Supply			24,980	3	5
Calculated Needs	8,476	6,054	123,941		

TABLE 23

1985 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	17,448	815,514	679,593	165	493,530	2,283	381
Nonresident	8,556		687,519		2,684,072	688	115
Total Demand	26,004	815,514	1,367,112	165	3,177,602	2,971	496
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						66	63
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State						50	8
Local	29,459			144		293	289
Private	14,946			4	1,560	46	7
Total Supply	44,405			148	1,560	455	367
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	26,004	815,514	1,367,112	165	3,177,602	2,971	496
Recorded Supply	44,405			148	1,560	455	367
Calculated Needs		815,514	1,367,112	17	3,176,042	2,516	129

TABLE 23 (Continued)

1985 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing	Bicycling	Other Boats	Other Boats	Camping & Trailer	Camping & Trailer	Sports Events
	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Parking Spaces)	(Ramps)	(Spaces)	(Acres)	(Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	1,116,380	259,963	1,000	25	2,674	669	163,630
Nonresident	904,775		120	3	2,704	676	220,005
Total Demand	2,021,155	259,963	1,120	28	5,378	1,345	383,635
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service			47	1	353	185	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			40	3	68	17	
Local			20	1	90	45	
Private	2,540		40	1	362	40	447,000
Total Supply	2,540		147	6	873	287	447,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	2,021,155	259,963	1,120	28	5,378	1,345	383,635
Recorded Supply	2,540		147	6	873	287	447,000
Calculated Needs	2,018,615	259,963	973	22	4,505	1,058	

TABLE 23 (Continued)

1985 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	344,416	109,525	106,889	365,528	43,545	236,210	10,555
Nonresident	258,507	1,512,542	687,518	27,501			
Total Demand	602,923	1,622,067	794,407	393,029	43,545	236,210	10,555
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
Total Supply	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	602,923	1,622,067	794,407	393,029	43,545	236,210	10,555
Recorded Supply	14,825	1,320	2,640			9,585	
Calculated Needs	588,098	1,620,747	791,767	393,029	43,545	226,625	10,555

TABLE 23 (Continued)

1985 REGION 5, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	9,236	6,600	162,313	3	5
Nonresident					
Total Demand	9,236	6,600	162,313	3	5
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private			24,980	3	5
Total Supply			24,980	3	5
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	9,236	6,600	162,313	3	5
Recorded Supply			24,980	3	5
Calculated Needs	9,236	6,600	137,333		

TABLE 24

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 5 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	859,477	856,120	3,357		7,337	676,332	241	175,000	815
State	33,609	24,453	9,628		10,287	23,282			40
Local	1,517	1,480	37	236	145	949	137		50
Total	894,573	882,053	13,022	236	17,769	700,563	378	175,000	905

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 25

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 5 ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis- tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	8	352	352			352				
Local	2	510	510		10	500				
Total	10	862	862		10	852				

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 26

1970 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Picnicking
	(Sq.Ft.)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Acres of Playfields)	(Activity Days)	(Number of Tables)	(Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	9,136	509,019	374,045	110	277,888	1,403	234
Nonresident	5,981		480,605		1,876,283	481	80
Total Demand	15,117	509,019	854,650	110	2,154,171	1,884	314
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				23			
Bureau of Land Mgmt.						12	
Fish & Wildlife						18	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers						171	90
State						26	4
Local	25,237			119		538	222
Private	15,100			147		180	30
Total Supply	40,337			289		945	346
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	15,117	509,019	854,650	110	2,154,171	1,884	314
Recorded Supply	40,337			289		945	346
Calculated Needs		509,019	854,650		2,154,171	939	

TABLE 26 (Continued)

1970 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	741,032	160,556	400	10	1,294	324	97,039
Nonresident	632,476		400	10	1,890	473	153,795
Total Demand	1,373,508	160,556	800	20	3,184	797	250,834
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					14	13	
Fish & Wildlife				10			
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers					107		
State			80	4	39	10	
Local			44	2	327	667	
Private	4,360			5	153	15	872,000
Total Supply	4,360		124	21	640	705	872,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,373,508	160,556	800	20	3,184	797	250,834
Recorded Supply	4,360		124	21	640	705	872,000
Calculated Needs	1,369,148	160,556	676		2,544	92	

TABLE 26 (Continued)

1970 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	202,902	67,929	55,578	153,499	22,937	165,850	7,057
Nonresident	180,709	1,057,333	480,605	19,226			
Total Demand	383,611	1,125,262	536,183	172,725	22,937	165,850	7,057
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife		116,000		320,000			
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075		1,620	
Total Supply	10,000	118,300	13,000	326,075		1,620	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	383,611	1,125,262	536,183	172,725	22,937	165,850	7,057
Recorded Supply	10,000	118,300	13,000	326,075		1,620	
Calculated Needs	373,611	1,006,962	523,183		22,937	164,230	7,057

TABLE 26 (Continued)

1970 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	6,176	4,411	108,507		4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	6,176	4,411	108,507		4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					1
Private			2,250		8
Total Supply			2,250		9
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	6,176	4,411	108,507		4
Recorded Supply			2,250		9
Calculated Needs	6,176	4,411	106,257		

TABLE 27

1975 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	10,350	546,232	431,381	113	306,577	1,501	250
Nonresident	7,104		570,965		2,228,482	571	95
Total Demand	17,454	546,232	1,002,346	113	2,535,059	2,072	345
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				23			
Bureau of Land Mgmt.						12	
Fish & Wildlife						18	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers						171	90
State						26	4
Local	25,237			119		538	222
Private	15,100			147		180	30
Total Supply	40,337			289		945	346
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	17,454	546,232	1,002,346	113	2,535,059	2,072	345
Recorded Supply	40,337			289		945	346
Calculated Needs		546,232	1,002,346		2,535,059	1,127	

TABLE 27 (Continued)

1975 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	765,090	169,117	920	23	1,510	378	104,906
Nonresident	751,200		920	23	2,245	561	182,662
Total Demand	1,516,290	169,117	1,840	46	3,755	939	287,568
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					14	13	
Fish & Wildlife				10			
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers					107		
State			80	4	39	10	
Local			44	2	327	667	
Private	4,360			5	153	15	872,000
Total Supply	4,360		124	21	640	705	872,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,516,290	169,117	1,840	46	3,755	939	287,568
Recorded Supply	4,360		124	21	640	705	872,000
Calculated Needs	1,511,930	169,117	1,716	25	3,115	234	

TABLE 27 (Continued)

1975 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	217,047	72,348	65,113	188,106	25,323	169,117	7,234
Nonresident	214,630	238,004	570,822	22,833			
Total Demand	431,677	310,352	635,935	210,939	25,323	169,117	7,234
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife		116,000		320,000			
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075		1,620	
Total Supply	10,000	118,300	13,000	326,075		1,620	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	431,677	310,352	635,935	210,939	25,323	169,117	7,234
Recorded Supply	10,000	118,300	13,000	326,075		1,620	
Calculated Needs	421,677	192,052	622,935		25,323	167,497	7,234

TABLE 27 (Continued)

1975 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	6,330	4,523	111,236		4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	6,330	4,523	111,236		4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					1
Private			2,250		8
Total Supply			2,250		9
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	6,330	4,523	111,236		4
Recorded Supply			2,250		9
Calculated Needs	6,330	4,523	108,986		

TABLE 28

1985 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	13,033	609,151	507,626	123	368,643	1,705	284
Nonresident	10,130		814,049		3,178,048	814	136
Total Demand	23,163	609,151	1,321,675	123	3,546,691	2,519	420
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service				23			
Bureau of Land Mgmt.						12	
Fish & Wildlife						18	
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers						171	90
State						26	4
Local	25,237			119		538	222
Private	15,100			147		180	30
Total Supply	40,337			289		945	346
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	23,163	609,151	1,321,675	123	3,546,691	2,519	420
Recorded Supply	40,337			289		945	346
Calculated Needs		609,151	1,321,675		3,546,691	1,574	74

TABLE 28 (Continued)

1985 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	833,884	194,179	1,160	29	1,998	500	122,223
Nonresident	1,071,290		1,160	29	3,202	801	260,497
Total Demand	1,905,174	194,179	2,320	58	5,200	1,301	382,720
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					14	13	
Fish & Wildlife				10			
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers					107		
State			80	4	39	10	
Local			44	2	327	667	
Private	4,360			5	153	15	872,000
Total Supply	4,360		124	21	640	705	872,000
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,905,174	194,179	2,320	58	5,200	1,301	382,720
Recorded Supply	4,360		124	21	640	705	872,000
Calculated Needs	1,900,814	194,179	2,196	37	4,560	596	

TABLE 28 (Continued)

1985 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	257,264	81,811	79,842	273,033	32,527	176,438	7,885
Nonresident	306,083	1,790,908	814,050	32,561			
Total Demand	563,347	1,872,719	893,892	305,594	32,527	176,438	7,885
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife		116,000		320,000			
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075		1,620	
Total Supply	10,000	118,300	13,000	326,075		1,620	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	563,347	1,872,719	893,892	305,594	32,527	176,438	7,885
Recorded Supply	10,000	118,300	13,000	326,075		1,620	
Calculated Needs	553,347	1,754,419	880,892		32,527	174,818	7,885

TABLE 28 (Continued)

1985 REGION 6, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	6,900	4,929	121,238		4
Nonresident					
Total Demand	6,900	4,929	121,238		4
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					1
Private			2,250		8
Total Supply			2,250		9
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	6,900	4,929	121,238		4
Recorded Supply			2,250		9
Calculated Needs	6,900	4,929	118,988		

TABLE 29

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 6
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis-tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	555,144	254,219	137,325		168,749	372,450	160	13,500	220
State	39,303	31,856	5,430		2,874	36,379			150
Local	11,219	11,079	140	233	1,186	9,600			200
Total	605,666	297,154	142,895	233	172,809	418,429	160	13,500	570

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 30

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 6
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis-tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	2	43	43			3				40
Local										
Total	2	43	43			3				40

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 31

1970 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming	Pleasure Driving	Walking	Playing Games	Sight-seeing	Picnicking	Picnicking
	(Sq.Ft.)	(Activity Days)	(Activity Days)	(Acres of Playfields)	(Activity Days)	(Number of Tables)	(Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	4,847	270,066	198,455	59	147,436	744	124
Nonresident	5,866		471,351		1,840,152	471	79
Total Demand	10,713	270,066	669,806	59	1,987,588	1,215	203
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						19	11
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers						11	
State						29	5
Local	23,152			28		69	56
Private	880				1,020	6	1
Total Supply	24,032			28	1,020	134	73
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	10,713	270,066	669,806	59	1,987,588	1,215	203
Recorded Supply	24,032			28	1,020	134	73
Calculated Needs		270,066	669,806	31	1,986,568	1,081	130

TABLE 31 (Continued)

1970 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	393,162	85,186	200	5	686	172	51,484
Nonresident	620,295		40	1	1,854	464	150,833
Total Demand	1,013,457	85,186	240	6	2,540	636	202,317
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service					35	15	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			100	5	46	12	
Local			1	1	15	64	
Private	580				76	7	523,500
Total Supply	580		101	6	172	98	523,500
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,013,457	85,186	240	6	2,540	636	202,317
Recorded Supply	580		101	6	172	98	523,500
Calculated Needs	1,012,877	85,186	139		2,368	538	

TABLE 31 (Continued)

1970 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	107,652	36,041	29,488	81,439	12,171	87,993	3,744
Nonresident	177,225	1,036,971	471,351	18,855			
Total Demand	284,877	1,073,012	500,839	100,294	12,171	87,993	3,744
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	1,375					7,035	
Total Supply	1,375					7,035	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	284,877	1,073,012	500,839	100,294	12,171	87,993	3,744
Recorded Supply	1,375					7,035	
Calculated Needs	283,502	1,073,012	500,839	100,294	12,171	80,958	3,744

TABLE 31 (Continued)

1970 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	3,276	2,340	57,570		2
Nonresident					
Total Demand	3,276	2,340	57,570		2
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private					3
Total Supply					3
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	3,276	2,340	57,570		2
Recorded Supply					3
Calculated Needs	3,276	2,340	57,570		

TABLE 32

1975 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	5,491	289,810	228,875	60	162,660	797	133
Nonresident	6,967		559,972		2,185,569	560	93
Total Demand	12,458	289,810	788,847	60	2,348,229	1,357	226
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						19	11
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers						11	
State						29	5
Local	23,152			28		69	56
Private	880				1,020	6	1
Total Supply	24,032			28	1,020	134	73
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	12,458	289,810	788,847	60	2,348,229	1,357	226
Recorded Supply	24,032			28	1,020	134	73
Calculated Needs		289,810	788,847	32	2,347,209	1,223	153

TABLE 32 (Continued)

1975 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	405,928	89,727	320	8	801	200	55,659
Nonresident	736,733		80	2	2,202	551	179,145
Total Demand	1,142,661	89,727	400	10	3,003	751	234,804
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service					35	15	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			100	5	46	12	
Local			1	1	15	64	
Private	580				76	7	523,500
Total Supply	580		101	6	172	98	523,500
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,142,661	89,727	400	10	3,003	751	234,804
Recorded Supply	580		101	6	172	98	523,500
Calculated Needs	1,142,081	89,727	299	4	2,831	653	

TABLE 32 (Continued)

1975 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	115,158	38,387	34,547	99,803	13,436	89,727	3,839
Nonresident	210,495	233,421	559,830	22,394			
Total Demand	325,653	271,808	594,377	122,197	13,436	89,727	3,839
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	1,375					7,035	
Total Supply	1,375					7,035	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	325,653	271,808	594,377	122,197	13,436	89,727	3,839
Recorded Supply	1,375					7,035	
Calculated Needs	324,278	271,808	594,377	122,197	13,436	82,692	3,839

TABLE 32 (Continued)

1975 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	3,360	2,400	59,019		2
Nonresident					
Total Demand	3,360	2,400	59,019		2
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private					3
Total Supply					3
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	3,360	2,400	59,019		2
Recorded Supply					3
Calculated Needs	3,360	2,400	59,019		

TABLE 33

1985 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres of Playfields)	Sight-seeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (Number of Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)
DEMAND:							
Resident	6,915	323,190	269,323	65	195,587	905	151
Nonresident	9,935		798,373		3,116,849	798	133
Total Demand	16,850	323,190	1,067,696	65	3,312,436	1,703	284
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service						19	11
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers						11	
State						29	5
Local	23,152			28		69	56
Private	880				1,020	6	1
Total Supply	24,032			28	1,020	134	73
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	16,850	323,190	1,067,696	65	3,312,436	1,703	284
Recorded Supply	24,032			28	1,020	134	73
Calculated Needs		323,190	1,067,696	37	3,311,416	1,569	211

TABLE 33 (Continued)

1985 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	442,425	103,024	600	15	1,060	265	64,847
Nonresident	1,050,660		120	3	3,140	785	255,478
Total Demand	1,493,085	103,024	720	18	4,200	1,050	320,325
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service					35	15	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State			100	5	46	12	
Local			1	1	15	64	
Private	580				76	7	523,500
Total Supply	580		101	6	172	98	523,500
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	1,493,085	103,024	720	18	4,200	1,050	320,325
Recorded Supply	580		101	6	172	98	523,500
Calculated Needs	1,492,505	103,024	619	12	4,028	952	

TABLE 33 (Continued)

1985 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)
DEMAND:							
Resident	136,492	43,405	42,361	144,860	17,258	93,609	4,183
Nonresident	300,188	1,756,420	798,374	31,936			
Total Demand	436,680	1,799,825	840,375	176,796	17,258	93,609	4,183
SUPPLY:							
Federal:							
Forest Service							
Bureau of Land Mgmt.							
Fish & Wildlife							
Park Service							
Corps of Engineers							
State							
Local							
Private	1,375					7,035	
Total Supply	1,375					7,035	
NEEDS:							
Total Demand	436,680	1,799,825	840,375	176,796	17,258	93,609	4,183
Recorded Supply	1,375					7,035	
Calculated Needs	435,305	1,799,825	840,375	176,796	17,258	86,574	4,183

TABLE 33 (Continued)

1985 REGION 7, DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)
DEMAND:					
Resident	3,660	2,615	64,324		2
Nonresident					
Total Demand	3,660	2,615	64,324		2
SUPPLY:					
Federal:					
Forest Service					
Bureau of Land Mgmt.					
Fish & Wildlife					
Park Service					
Corps of Engineers					
State					
Local					
Private					3
Total Supply					3
NEEDS:					
Total Demand	3,660	2,615	64,324		2
Recorded Supply					3
Calculated Needs	3,660	2,615	64,324		

TABLE 34

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 7
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis-tration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	908,841	813,382	95,459		95,716	805,161	1,280	7,000	
State	1,562	1,484	78		414	68	1,080		
Local	544	511	33	27	86	430			1
Total	910,947	815,377	95,570	27	96,216	805,659	2,360	7,000	1

*In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

TABLE 35

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 7
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Adminis-tration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	10,029	10,029		29		10,000			
Local										
Total	9	10,029	10,029		29		10,000			

*In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands

APPENDIX

E

A MONTANA HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Prepared for the Recreation and Parks Division of
the Montana State Fish and Game Commission,

By: Robert A. Murray
Historical Consultant

September, 1968

Introduction

This narrative manuscript is one component of a study prepared under the contract between the consultant and the Commission, dated 6 August 1968. The primary purpose of the study is to select, identify and locate those historic sites which meet the criteria of national and state significance which will assure inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites and Buildings. Such National Register listing, when effected, will assure the sites of protection from damage by federally funded or federally licensed activities, per section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The inventory prepared under this study will serve as the basic "concensus list" (NPS terminology) for consideration for National Register listing and can well serve as a basic State Register of Historic Properties, in the event such a status is established. Obviously, such an inventory is the first step in the direction of a coherent management plan for historic properties. The inventory can also serve as a "jumping-off place" for the complex and detailed Historic Sites Survey envisioned in the grants-in-aid manual draft prepared by the National Park Service.

Mr. Woodgerd initiated the work leading to an inventory in 1967, with the extensive circulation of requests through various historical groups and community service groups, which sought to obtain data on sites considered significant by their members. The net yield of this effort was not high, with a total of some three dozen replies, representing actually about fifty sites. The number and the nature of the replies and of the sites selected by the responding parties points out several important facts relevant to a historic sites program for Montana: First, that much of Montana's present population are themselves, or are the immediate descendants of fairly recent immigrants from other regions, without deep historical roots in their communities of residence. Many of the State's sizeable communities are of course, of fairly recent origin, founded upon recent and specialized developments in the State's economy. Even in the older settled portions of the State there is evidence that rapid economic change itself has been the most constant historical factor. A result of the rapid economic change following the wave of intensive settlement has been the obliteration in sequence of whole series of buildings and districts, breaking down ties with the physical past. It seems all the more important then that this inventory be considered as the beginning of a process of selecting and preserving those sites and buildings which do provide meaningful links with our historic heritage. Second, and resultant to some degree from the first, is the fact that most local attention has been focused on fairly recent history, and upon the directly visible and unique structures surviving, rather than upon a broad perspective view of community history in its larger context.

Data from the submissions have been considered and incorporated where appropriate in the inventory. The consultant has found it necessary however, to examine the broad outlines of the State's history, and at some points to research quite intensively into individual events and periods to select and to locate those sites which have national and state significance. As this analysis proceeded, it seemed desirable to organize the narrative report around major phases of the State's history. Each section carries its own topical introduction, followed by a discussion of the related sites. A brief listing of sites, with significance justifications, is appended separately per the contract terms and the National Register forms for the respective sites are enclosed in an attached package.

The National Register forms make provision for rudimentary location mapping. It seemed desirable however, to supplement the inventory with a set of maps permitting more precise recording of site locations. Consequently, a set of maps were prepared on the U. S. Geological Survey, Engineer Series Sheets covering the State, supplemented by selected 15' and 7½' sheets where desirable. All the sites of national and state significance were entered on these sheets, and a set of index cards for sites, by category was prepared to facilitate easy reference to the maps. It is hoped that these will form a convenient ready reference tool for the Commission in future historic sites work.

The Indians

Throughout the period since the coming of man to the Northern High Plains and Rockies, the climate and vegetation of Montana have severely limited the "carrying capacity" of the land for human population. The population rose and fell in fairly direct response to long range cycles in temperature and rainfall, but at no time could it have reached a level comparable to the modified and semi-commercialized Indian economy of early historic times.

Such a sparse population of hunting and gathering peoples, seldom sedentary and of necessity using few durable goods, usually leaves sparse archaeological evidence of its occupation of a land. Montana is no exception. Isolated projectile point and tool finds are most numerous. Kill sites, particularly bison-kill sites, have been discovered in fair numbers. Unfortunately, most of the major sites in the northern part of the state were extensively disturbed by commercial bone-fertilizer "mining" earlier in this century. Sites representing continued occupation are extremely rare.

After an extensive review of the literature on kill sites in Montana, we conclude that it is premature to select particular state significance sites of this type at this time. All such sites on state land and on federal lands should be given appropriate protection, but much more archaeological field work will be required to provide a basis for setting aside selected kill sites as having special significance in the interpretation of Montana's prehistory.

Occupational sites are another matter. There are relatively few of these as yet discovered. As they are studied and fitted in to our framework of interpretive data on the State's prehistory, it will be relatively easy to assign a level of significance and to suggest appropriate levels of development. The classic case, is of course, Pictograph Cave and associated features in Indian Caves Park, owned by the State of Montana and located about five miles from Billings in T 1 S, R 27 E. This site has long been recognized as one of the most important Northern Plains archaeological sites. Its extreme importance lies in the discovery of four clearly stratified levels of occupation, well separated in time. To date, its importance in the region is apparently exceeded only by the recently explored Hell Gap Sites in Wyoming. This site is already on the National Register, as a Registered National Historic Landmark. We believe that the State should proceed with the development of a meaningful interpretive development at this site. The State should certainly give high priority to securing matching funds for such a project when such funds become available under the Historic Preservation Act.

Perhaps the most significant current archaeological activity on prehistoric sites is under way in the Pryor Mountains. There additional occupation sites have been discovered, but the work has not yet progressed to the point of detailed analysis or publication. Particularly significant are sites which may help to solve the archaeological problem of the "conical timber lodges" of late prehistoric times, along with other dwelling types. We have mapped the region of promising activity as a "Pryor Mountains Historic District". Individual sites of seeming importance are:

Grapevine Creek Buffalo Jumps, Sites 24BH261, 24BH262, 24BH263, 24BH264 and 24BH265.

Historic Rock Fortification Battle Site, Site 24BH266

Mesa Top Fortification, quarry, campsite, Site 24BH408

Arrow Rock, Site 24BH431

Castle Rocks, 24BH417 et. seq.

Sage Canyon Rockshelters, Sites 24BH411, 24BH413, 24BH420, 24BH422 and unnumbered sites

Dryhead Rim, Vision Quest Sites, Sites 24CB420, 24CB610, 24CB419, 24CB611, through 24CB616

Hangover Hollow, Site 24CB731

Yellowstone Hogans, Site 24CB776

and Site 24BH408

We believe that collectively these and a large number of other archaeological sites within the Pryor Mountains proposed archaeological historic district give promise of a much more effective interpretation and understanding of both the prehistoric and historic period Indians than has existed to date.

Most of the lands within the district are controlled by the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management. An interagency program of archaeological research is now under way on the highest priority sites involved.

We believe the prospects for high quality interpretive developments based upon the finds of these sites is very good. Their significance is clearly national.

By the early 17th Century, European settlements, by the Spanish in the southwest, by the French along the St. Lawrence waterways, and by the British and others on the Atlantic Seaboard had begun to disturb and displace tribes in their immediate vicinity, and set in motion a series of sequential shifts in tribal balances of power that did not end until the late 19th Century. The introduction of trade goods from these centers of European settlement changed the material culture of each tribe they reached and together acted to modify the Indians' way of life at an accelerating pace. The first impact of this upon Montana appears to have come at about A.D. 1720-1740. By this date, the Shoshoni (Snakes) had upgraded their simple pedestrian hunting and gathering economy after acquiring horses from the southwest, along with steel edged weapons and various metal tools. Temporarily more mobile and better armed than their neighbors, they dominated the area of most of the southeastern half of Montana for from 30 to 50 years. They were the first of Montana's Indians to become equestrian hunters. Trade goods filtering in from the Great Lakes country and from around Hudson's Bay soon changed this situation however, for the Blackfoot Tribes, the Atsina, the Arapaho, the Crows and the Cheyennes (followed at length by the Sioux, or rather pressed by the Sioux and the Cree) invaded the Shoshoni lands armed with British and French trade guns, as well as steel tools and weapons. These newcomers to the plains soon acquired the horse and swept the Shoshoni from the plains and also drove the Flatheads and Kutenai across the Northern Rockies. For most of the tribes mentioned, the transition from an agrarian, sedentary life to a mobile, equestrian "buffalo hunter" culture took place to the east or northeast of Montana's borders. The Crows however, made this transition at least partially in the Yellowstone Valley.

One major site to date illustrates this transitional state for the Crows. This is the Hagen site near Glendive. An extensive village site, located on the property of Mrs. P. M. Hagen in T15N, R55E, some 5 miles southwest of Glendive. While the site has not been fully studied archaeologically, data on it was sufficient to gain National Register listing and it is currently carried as a Registered National Historic Landmark. We believe that the site should certainly be studied in detail at an early date. We believe that the site may have sufficient importance in interpreting the transition from sedentary to mobile culture in the protohistoric period to warrant its inclusion in the National Park System. In the event this cannot be achieved, then we believe this site should be acquired and developed as an eventual State Park system unit.

The Crow Indians arrived early enough and stayed long enough in southern Montana to assign traditional importance to several locales. Some of these are in the Pryor vicinity, and are landmarks within view of Plenty Coups Park. Their interpretation is envisioned within the plan for that park and we do not propose separate listings for them. Another significant group of three sites of this type lie within the Billings urban area These are.

Place-of-the-Skulls (Skeleton Cliff), SW¼, Sec. 27, T 1 N, R 26 E, is the eastern end of Billings' steep rimrocks. Most of the area is city and county owned, and the balance is being considered for acquisition under a park and open space lands study now under way. This cliff was traditionally a place of interment for many victims of the 1837 smallpox epidemic among the Crows.

Where-the-white-horse-went-down, SE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 27, T 1 N, R 26 E. This is the detached segment of rimrock forming an imposing butte behind the fairgrounds just east of Billings. It relates to an incident in the 1837 smallpox epidemic in which two young men resolved to leap to their death from the butte to propitiate the spirits causing the epidemic.

Sacrifice Cliff, E½ of Section 2, T 1 S, R 26 E, is also related to the epidemic and is reputed to be a point from which many Crow victims of smallpox leaped to end their desperate suffering.

We would rate these three sites as of strong local significance, worthy of National Register Listing. They are a feature of organized and self-guiding tours of the community. They are remembered well by the Crows who form an important segment of the population of the region served by Billings (and a significant element in the city's minority group population). They commemorate one instance that is representative of perhaps the most numerically destructive impact of white contact upon Montana's Indians.

The contacts of missionaries and with the army in the historic period will be considered in later portions of this report, as will the trading posts that so drastically altered the Indian economy.

Early relations between the tribes and the government are well-documented in the records of treaty conferences and the correspondence of the Office of Indian Affairs.

Treaties of broad impact and considerable significance were negotiated at several points in Montana. First was the treaty negotiated by Governor Isaac Stevens of Washington Territory on October 16-17, 1855. Stevens met with representatives of the Blackfoot Tribes, the Atsina, the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles and Nez Perces, on a bottomland just below and across from the mouth of the Judith River (Sec. 24, T 23 N, R 16 E and Sec. 19, T 23 N, R 17 E). This treaty set up the framework of government relations with these tribes for many years to come. We believe that the treaty had sufficient import that the site deserves recognition as a national site. The site is now in private ownership, and we would propose it as a Registered National Historic Landmark. It has potential as a component of a more comprehensive development of historic resources at the mouth of the Judith and we shall elaborate on these at a later point in this report.

One later treaty site deserves special mention: This is the site of negotiations between Fr. de Smet and members of the Hunkpapa, Sans Arc, Minniconjou and Sihasapa tribes of the Teton Sioux, June 19, 1868. These were the major discussions with these tribes attendant to the signing by Gall and Bull Owl of the "Fort Laramie Treaty" at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory on July 2, 1868. The site lies in Sec. 19 and Sec. 30, T 11 N, R 50 E, about four miles upstream from the mouth of Powder River. This treaty figures significantly in the complex and controversial events of the next eight years, events which were important to both the Territory of Montana and to the United States at large. It was, in essence, the last negotiated settlement with the tribes in their wild state. We believe that this negotiation site deserves to be recognized as heretofore practically all publicity on the treaty has given prominence only to the conferences held with southern Sioux tribes and others at Fort Laramie. We believe this site, at present in private ownership, should be recognized as nationally important. We propose National Register listing and would favor recommending the site as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Appropriate interpretive marking would be desirable, but public ownership of the entire rather extensive tract is probably not necessary.

The continuing complex relationship between the Indian tribes and the United States Government is principally focused at the agencies established for this purpose. In many ways, the reservations are differentiated from non-reservation Montana in a legal sense. Some of the enrolled Indians are still treated in a sort of "extra-territorial" status while within their reservation, especially in regard to taxation, and accessibility to civil process. We believe thus that the agencies have a past and a continuing national significance as well as a state significance. We believe the following list of agency sites and existing agencies are deserving of National Register listing. They should be listed as nationally significant. If it is impossible to secure this designation, they then should be carried on the National Register as having state significance:

Blackfoot Agency #I is a part of Fort Benton Trading Post and Fort Benton Military Post, already a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Blackfoot Agency #I Farm (shown on the Mullan Road map as "Blackfoot Agency"): Sec. 27, T 21 N, R 1 W, privately owned. Used as an experimental farm to try to induce the Blackfeet to take up farming. c. 1858-1869.

Blackfoot Agency #II 1869-1874: NE¼, Sec. 10, T 24 N, R 5 W, privately owned. This was the site of the agency during the most crucial years of friction with encroaching white settlements, miners and traders.

Blackfoot Agency #III c. 1874-1895: T 31 N, R 8 W and T 31 N, R 9 W in federal ownership (BIA). Foundation ruins of this agency remain. This agency functioned during the most difficult period of early acculturation after the end of true tribal days.

Blackfoot Agency #IV 1895-present: in Browning, T 32 N, R 11 W. This agency still in BIA ownership and operation. Through its long history, this agency has been the administrative center for most of the evolution in government relationships with the Blackfeet. It also plays a key role in the relationship between grazing, farming and oil interests and the individual Indians from whom they lease and buy land.

Fort Browning Agency T 31 N, R 25 E, probably Indian trust land. Predecessor of Ft. Belknap #1 in dealing with the Atsina.

Fort Belknap #I Agency for the Atsina c. 1876-1888. Sec. 30, T 33 N, R 19 E, private land, comparable in importance to Blackfoot Agency #III, above.

Fort Belknap Agency #II 1888-present, Sec. 33, T 32 N, R 23 E, still in BIA ownership and operation. Similar in its role to the Blackfoot Agency IV, above.

Crow Agency I: 1869-1876, SW¼, Sec. 29, T 1 S, R 11 E, privately owned (Mission Ranch, Livingston, Montana). This agency, on an attractive terrace overlooking Mission Creek, was the first Crow Agency. By attracting the Crows to this area, it placed them effectively as a buffer between the hostile Sioux to the east, and the mining settlements of the Gallatin and Upper Yellowstone valleys. The fortified agency compound burned in a spectacular fire in 1876. Pressure of settlement upon the one hand, and the breaking of the military power of the hostile Sioux on the other, resulted in the new agency being built at the site described below.

Crow Agency II: 1876-1884: Sec. 13 and 24, T 4 S, R 18 E, privately owned. Marker and cemetery at site. With the pressure of the hostile Sioux abated, and with settlement only beginning along the Yellowstone Valley and adjacent country, this agency served as contact point with the Crows during what for them were the last years of fairly free tribal life. By the time they moved from this agency, the buffalo were gone, settlements bordering their reduced reservation well established and the economic base for tribal life gone.

Crow Agency III: 1884-present: Sec. 1, T 3 S, R 34 E, federally owned and operated (BIA). Also at the Agency is the regional pharmaceutical center for the Division of Indian Health, USPHS. This agency has been the site of a number of interesting commercial/industrial endeavors sponsored by the federal government and the Crow tribe. These range from a flour mill of early vintage (still standing) to an electronics assembly plant (recently abandoned), and a carpet factory just being put into operation.

Tongue River Agency: Sec. 34, T 2 S, R 42 E, federally owned and operated. Agency of the Northern Cheyennes continuously since the establishment of their reservation in 1884. Site of the privately constructed and widely publicized "Two Moon Monument."

Fort Peck Agency: 1873-1877, adjacent to Fort Peck Trading Post (q.v.). Like the trading post the agency site was obliterated by construction of the Fort Peck Dam and possesses neither visible evidence, nor integrity of setting. If this disqualifies it from National Register listing, then we believe the Corps of Engineers should be approached relative to expanding their museum interpretation of the trading post and agency at the dam site.

Poplar River Agency (for the Fort Peck Reservation): T 27 N, R 51 E, replaced the old Fort Peck Agency as agency for the Assiniboine and Sioux in 1877, and has operated continuously since that time. This agency is one of the government's early interesting experiments in confining a friendly tribe (Assiniboine) and a hostile one (Sioux) on the same reservation to minimize the need for an adjacent strong military post.

Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreilles Agency: c. 1872-present, at Dixon, Montana, T 18 N, R 21 W. The first separate agency provided for these tribes and the center of the only serious contention between them and the government (which did not come to violence, however).

Rocky Boy Agency: 1910-present, established to provide a home for a mixed group of Cree, Plains-Chippewa, Assiniboine and other Indians who were refugees after the last Riel rebellion in Canada in the 1880's. These Indians had wandered homeless around much of northern Montana for nearly 25 years before the founding of this reservation.

In a special category is Plenty Coups State Monument located in Sections 5 and 6, T 5 S, R 26 E. This tract is held in trust by the state. State officials are currently developing a joint management/development plan with officials of the Crow tribe. This tract was set aside by Plenty Coups, noted Crow leader, as a memorial to white/Indian cooperation and to interracial brotherhood. Standing structures include the Plenty Coups residence and a store operated by him. Plenty Coups was perhaps the most vocal and notable leader urging the Crows toward comfortable acculturation during the crucial early reservation years. He and his wife are buried nearby. We feel this site has strong significance to the State of Montana and to the Crow people. We would recommend a National Register listing at the state-significance level.

An additional state-significance site worthy of National Register listing is the site of the negotiations between the Flatheads and the Blackfeet in 1846. This agreement was mediated by Fr. de Smet, apparently at approximately the same site as the 1855 Stevens Treaty (Sec. 24, T 23 N, R 16 E, and Sec. 19, T 23 N, R 17 E) adding to the total significance of sites around the mouth of the Judith.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

In stark contrast to the thinly researched prehistory and history of the Indian, Lewis and Clark enter upon the Montana scene as the first well-documented visitors from the United States and proceed from this good beginning to their present status in print. During the examination of material for this study, it became evident to me that here, perhaps is the second most published topic in Montana history, second only to the outlandishly published Custer debacle. Most of the sites associated with the expedition have been located with precision. Some long ago, others, such as the notable fight with the Blackfeet, but recently.

The following sites associated with the expedition have already been entered on the National Register (with national significance, and Registered National Historic Landmark eligibility):

Lemhi Pass
Great Falls Portage
Three Forks of the Missouri
Camp Disappointment
Traveler's Rest
Lolo Trail
Pompey's Pillar

Some of these of course, have multiple significance, but the Lewis and Clark association was a strong factor in each of the above register entries.

While we are quite cognizant of the importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to Montana history, we also feel that interpretive development beyond the site-marking and publication level must be carefully developed in proper proportion to other phases of the state's history. We believe that the entire chain of campsites listed, interpretively marked and preserved, but we believe that they should be developed not as specialized historic sites, but as an integral portion of the overall interpretive plans for the Missouri River Recreational Waterway. We would favor a redesignation of the stretch of the Missouri River below Morony Dam and above Fort Peck Reservoir as a "Scenic, Historic and Recreational Waterway", developed under a coherent single master plan. Lewis and Clark Sites which should be grouped within this waterway would include the following:

23-24 May 1805, Sec. 1, T 21 N, R 24 E
24-25 May 1805, Sec. 23, T 22 N, R 23 E
25-26 May 1805, Sec. 29, T 23 N, R 22 E
26-27 May 1805, Sec. 9, T 23 N, R 20 E
27-28 May 1805, Sec. 26, T 23 N, R 18 E
28-29 May 1805, Sec. 29, T 23 N, R 17 E
29-30 May 1805, (also July 29, 1806) Sec. 32-33, T 23 N,R 15 E
30-31 May 1805, Sec. 10, T 23 N, R 14 E
1-2 June 1805, SW¼, Sec. 11, T 26 N, R 11 E
3-11 June 1805, Sec. 18, T 25 N, R 10 E
12 June 1805, Sec. 4, T 24 N, R 9 E

We would further propose the addition of three more Lewis and Clark sites to the National Register, in a national significance status:

Beaverhead Rock (Sec. 22, T 5 S, R 7 W): This prominent landmark was the first point in the terrain clearly recognized by Sacajawea and marks the beginning of her direct value as a guide (a generally over-rated role, admittedly) to the expedition. It like Citadel Rock and Pompey's Pillar is one of the easily recognizable landmarks of the expedition that has not undergone notable change since that time.

Site where Lewis and Clark met the Flatheads, on the north descent from Lost Trail Pass, in T 1 N, R 19 W, about three to four miles above Sula. Horse trading with the Flatheads improved the level of saddle stock available and kept up the expedition's ability to move rapidly on their way to the head of navigable water as winter approached.

The site of Lewis' fight with the Blackfeet on July 27, 1806. This site was discovered by the diligent research of a group of citizens of Cut Bank, Montana, several years ago. We believe it is particularly significant in that it: Was the first contact between the U. S. Government and the Blackfeet; was the first conflict between the army and the plains tribes; and the only armed fight between the Expedition and the Indians. This site is located in the NE¼ of the SW¼, Sec. 12, T 31 N, R 7 W. This is Indian trust land, Blackfoot allotment #766.

The three new sites suggested would require but basic interpretive marking. We cannot envision specialized and detailed interpretive development even as a long range need.

The Fur Trade

The fur trade (more properly, perhaps, the fur-and-hide trade) played an important role in the developing economy of Montana for more than eighty years. The trade had a continuous part in the acculturation of the Indian tribes. Many of the later trading establishments served the emigrant trade as well.

For all the long-continued importance in the region, Montana's fur trade must be understood in the context of continent wide and at times world wide trade. The break up of old European fur marketing channels in the period 1793-1797 as a result of the French Revolution placed the whole fur trade in a cost-price squeeze from which it never fully recovered. A further disruption of the market took place during the Napoleonic wars and our related War of 1812. From 1815 to the late 1830's the American fur trade depended largely upon the China trade, and suffered additionally from around 1840 when Britain and Russia regained much of that market for themselves.

Always marginal, savagely competitive as a result, complicated by the proximity of an international boundary line, the Montana fur trade had the basis for some good stories. Add undisciplined customers with their own rules of the game, mercurial employees and two meddling national governments, and you have the stuff legends are made of. As a consequence Montana's fur trading sites have deep historical ties with broad national and international events, combined with the color that captures public attention. Strangely, few of the important sites of the fur trade have been marked or otherwise developed.

The trading posts fall into four general categories: those of the early, exploratory period before the War of 1812, the period of concentrated trade at large posts, a decentralized period of temporary posts and "wintering houses", and the more "general store" type posts that dealt with reservation Indians, with the white hide hunter, the cattleman and the wolfer. Along the Missouri River and also across the divide in the Flathead Lake country, there is a somewhat more continuous evolution from one type of post to another than is the case elsewhere in the state and in the high plains in general.

Just a year after the successful end of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Manuel Lisa and his Missouri Fur Company moved to capitalize upon the newly available knowledge of the region. Lisa's men (including some Lewis and Clark veterans) built a post variously called "Ft. Raymond", "Ft. Lisa", or "The Big Horn Post", near the mouth of the Big Horn in the season of 1807, and rebuilt or expanded it over the ensuing several years. The location of this site has not been archaeologically confirmed, but it was probably in an area along the line of Sec. 27-28, T 5 N, R 34 E above normal flood level on a point between the mouth of Tullock Creek, the Big Horn and the Yellowstone. This post was abandoned after European hostilities interfered with the fur market to the point that such a long supply line was no longer profitable. With the revival of trade after the war, the Missouri Fur Company built another post in the same vicinity, this called Fort Benton, which to avoid confusion, we shall call Fort Benton #1, built in 1821.

It would require the most careful research in fur trade documentary materials, along with careful and detailed archaeological work to sort out these two sites. We suggest for the present, that they be considered a single, general site. We feel that this site deserves National Register listing, with national significance, since it represents the first fur trading venture in the Yellowstone Basin by an American business firm. Adding to this significance is the fact that the Rocky Mountain Fur Company built in the same general tract their own "Big Horn Post" in 1824.

Considering the total complex of historic sites within a few miles of this fur trade site, we would suggest that the National Park Service or the State of Montana investigate the potential of a single historic site or historical park development interpreting all these sites.

The most remote early venture by the American Fur Company was their "Henry's Fort" at the Three Forks. This site has been quite precisely located through the fact that an early sewer outfall line from the town of Three Forks exposed some of the post stubs in the ground. Artifact finds at a later date confirmed the location further. Part of the site was eroded away by the river. This site is located in the E½ of Sec. 30, T 2 N, R 2 E. We suggest that the site be added to the National Register entry for Three Forks vicinity, with national significance. It is suggested that the site itself might be added as an outlying property administered as a part of Missouri Headwaters State Monument.

In Northwestern Montana, Canadian companies opened trading posts in the same period that the St. Louis firms were active on the Yellowstone. Early posts in this area were:

Kootenai Post #1, 1808, Sec. 2, T 30 N, R 31 W, possibly located on or adjacent to the U. S. Forest Service airfield. This was a Northwest Company post.

Salish House #1, 1809, Sec. 7, T 21 N, R 29 W, also a Northwest Company post.

Howes Post, 1810, T 29 N, R 21 W, a Hudson's Bay Company post.

Kootenai Post #2, 1811, Sec. 17, T 30 N, R 29 W, a post built by the partnership of McDonald and Monteur.

In the later, post war period, Salish House #2, 1824, revived Canadian interests in the region. This was a Hudson Bay post. Its locale, Sec. 24, T 21 N, R 28 W.

So far as we could determine, none of the above locations have been subjected to archaeological testing and hence must be regarded as close approximates, based on historical source materials.

The last Canadian venture in the northwest Montana country was Fort Connah, 1846, located in Sec. 13, T 19 N, R 20 W. One standing log warehouse at this site is reputed to be a surviving structure from the old post.

We believe that all these sites deserve National Register listing. We suggest however, a state significance level, since they are not tied directly into the main line of fur company activity and competition east of the divide. The early posts certainly deserve interpretive signs. Fort Connah may have greater development potential and might serve as a central point for interpretation of the fur trade of northwestern Montana.

There appears to have been but one trading venture on the extreme lower Yellowstone before the founding of the Fort Union complex in nearby North Dakota in 1828. This was the historically elusive "Brazeau Houses", probably located in T 20 N, R 58 E. We would not recommend a listing for this site until further research confirms its existence and location.

With the breakdown of the rendezvous system of seasonal trading in the central Rockies, a new sequence of posts was developed along the Yellowstone by the American Fur Company and its successor, Pierre Choteau, Jr. and Company. Actually the earliest of these posts may have drained off sufficient of the Crow Indian trade to help accelerate the failure of the rendezvous system.

The earliest of this sequence of posts was Fort Cass, 1832, SW¼, Sec. 13, T 5 N, R 34 E.

Second was Fort Van Buren, Sec. 9-10, T 6 N, R 37 E, built in 1835. Both it and Ft. Cass were built by Samuel Tullock for the company.

These were followed by: Fort Alexander, built for the company by Charles Larpenteur in 1842 and located in Sec. 23, T 6 N, R 39 E; Ft. Sarpy #1, 1850, in Sec. 3-4, T 6 N, R 37 E, built by Alexander Culbertson; and Fort Sarpy #2, 1857, in Sec. 16, T 6 N, R 42 E, built by Robert Meldrum for the company.

This sequence of posts came to an end largely because the increasingly hostile Sioux were pushing the company's Crow customers ever west, into the mountains and making their visits to traders on the Yellowstone more hazardous yearly. We believe that during their existence, this sequence of posts played an important part in maintaining a friendly relationship with the Crows and hence that their significance is national, meriting recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks. All except Fort Sarpy #2, are in private ownership. That post may lie within a school section. All sites need archaeological confirmation as a prelude to any level of development, but should achieve National Register listing without it. Development might be limited to good interpretive markers, so far as the State is concerned. The proximity of some of these sites to heavily traveled tourist routes leads me to believe that some of them might have a legitimate development potential in private hands. There are but few authentic reconstructions of fur trade period posts and those that there are draw heavy tourist traffic.

The hide trade on the Yellowstone did not revive until a daring band of buffalo hunters and wolfers built Fort Pease, (NE¼, Sec. 35, T 6 N, R 33 E) in June of 1875. Occupied until February, 1876, it was the center of activity that attracted large numbers of hostile Sioux to the area. Its history is colorful and well documented and connected with many colorful personalities important in the settlement period, including Major Fellows D. Pease and Paul McCormick, both prominent in mercantile affairs. We believe the Fort Pease site deserves National Register listing at the state significance level. It would fit in well as one component in a state historical park around the mouth of the Bighorn.

Fort Gilbert was a late trading venture, of the 1860's on the lower Yellowstone. It was situated just outside the Fort Buford Military Reservation and we are sure that it derived at least some of its trade from this proximity! Its probable location is in T 23 N, R 60 E, on private land. While its history may prove to be interesting and colorful, we would suggest that it is of purely local significance, and we doubt that it is sufficiently important to warrant a national register listing.

With the presence of their upper river headquarters, Fort Union, in what is now North Dakota, the American Fur Company was in a strong competitive position and did not build other posts close by. Only their short-lived Fort Jackson, 1833, at the mouth of Poplar River (T 27 N, R 51 E) stood between Fort Union and the mouth of the Judith. We do not have an archaeological confirmation of the transitory Fort Jackson site. It may lie on Indian land southwest of the town of Poplar. It is locally significant, but we do not recommend it for National Register listing.

The company opened its trade with the Blackfeet in the summer of 1831 by building Fort Piegan, which some accounts refer to as "the first Fort McKenzie" on a point of bluff overlooking the mouth of the Marias (NE¼, Sec. 7, T 25 N, R 10 E). This post was abandoned and burned in the spring of 1832. From its physical setting, we believe it may be a fairly "clean" archaeological site that should be investigated further. As an important first trading post in the region, associated with the prominent James Kipp, we feel it deserves to be given a National Register listing, (Registered National Historic Landmark), with national significance because of its importance in opening trade between the American Fur Company and the Blackfeet. The site is on private land and interpretive marking would seem an adequate projected development level, but we believe some appropriate institution should be encouraged to do a comprehensive archaeological dig at the site.

As a successor to the Fort Piegan development, the Company next built Fort McKenzie on Brule Bottom (SE¼, Sec. 1, T 24 N, R 9 E) in the summer of 1832. This post was the center of the "rocky river" trade for 11 years. It was built by D. D. Mitchell, later prominent in Indian affairs activity. The site is on private land and has been extensively damaged by pothunting and farming activities. We believe it is significant enough for a National Register listing, with National significance (Registered National Historic Landmark). It seems probable that in spite of damage to the site, an expert archaeological crew might recover data of considerable value on the site. This post was abandoned following an Indian fight nearby which was instigated by F. A. Chardon and Alexander Harvey.

The Company then built a new post opposite the mouth of the Judith River, Fort F. A. Chardon (1843-1844). This is in SW¼, Sec. 23, T 23 N, R 16 E, on private land. We recommend this site as a National Register entry, with National (Registered National Historic Landmark) status. Any acquisition or development should take in to consideration the 1846 Indian negotiation site, the 1855 treaty site and the Lewis and Clark Camp sites on adjacent tracts.

Chardon reestablished friendly relations with the Blackfeet in 1844, abandoned Fort F. A. Chardon, and moved up the river some distance above the old Fort McKenzie site and established Fort Lewis (1844-1846). This new post is called by some "Fort Honore" or "Fort Cotton", but should not be confused with the nearby Fort Cotton, an opposition-partnership post built about 1842 in the same area. Both of these posts are probably in T 23 N, R 6 E. We have no archaeological confirmation of the sites, and the locations have been disputed. We feel it necessary to defer a register recommendation for Fort Lewis and Fort Cotton until such time as someone can undertake adequately funded historical and archaeological research to iron out their location and relationship.

In 1845, the Company decided to consolidate its upper river activity at a new, large, permanent post. With the completion of Fort Benton in early 1846, the Fort Lewis operation was phased out, Fort Benton is in city ownership and is a Registered National Historic Landmark. This was a major post, comparable in importance to Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellowstone, or to Fort John on the Laramie. It lasted until later than either of these, as the company and its successors operated the post until 1869, when it was leased to the Army. In the mid-1850's space was leased in the fort to house part of the activities of the first Blackfoot Agency.

We believe that from a management standpoint it would be wise for the State to collaborate with the City of Fort Benton to develop a plan to secure Historic Preservation Act funds when available to develop an interpretive center at Fort Benton to tell the story of the complex and shifting set of posts in that vicinity, along with other important history of the area. Such an expanded

Fort Benton park should also incorporate the site of Fort Campbell, a Rocky Mountain Fur Company post of c. 1846, located immediately northeast of the Fort Benton site in Sec. 24, T 24 N, R 8 E.

As multi-purpose river traffic developed and as the marginal nature of the hide trade brought first one, then another class of trading posts came to the Upper Missouri. These were built at times by mercantile interests to whom the Indian trade and the hide trade were but sidelines. Some of the firms had close ties with steamboat companies, wagon freight companies, firms with government contracts and other diversified enterprises. These were not "forts" in the true fur-trade sense of the word. Their importance was local rather than regional and they were inclined to be of temporary nature. Except as indicated, we would not recommend these sites for National Register listing at this time:

Fort Peck Trading Post, long ago obliterated by dam construction along with the associated Indian agency. This site, with the agency probably does not possess even such integrity of setting as would minimally qualify it for National Register status. We would suggest, rather that these related sites be more effectively interpreted in the visitor center at Fort Peck Dam.

Fort Poplar, 1861, built by Charles Larpenteur. We believe this post was located near the mouth of Poplar River in T 27 N, R 51 E. We think it possible that this site may have been overrun by developments at later Poplar River Agency and the related military post.

Fort LaBarge, 1862, located a short distance upstream from Fort Benton, we believe this site was overrun by expansion of the town of Fort Benton at the height of the steamboat traffic. We suggest that it be interpreted in conjunction with Fort Benton, but without on-site development.

Fort Kipp, 1860, probably in Sec. 34-35, T 28 N, R 54 E, a private Kipp venture of short duration.

Fort Hawley, c. 1866-68, constructed by the "Northwestern Fur Company of St. Paul", a complex transportation and contracting firm, and named for one of the partners, steamboat captain Alpheus Fenn Hawley. In Sec. 10, T 21 N, R 28 E, probably under water at maximum reservoir pool.

Fort Stewart, 1855-1856, Frost, Todd and Company, Sec. 28, T 28 N, R 55 E.

Fort Andrews, 1862, c. Sec. 10, T 21 N, R 28 E, this site is under water today.

Fort Clagett, 1870-1872, Sec. 27, T 23 N, R 16 E. This post was built by the firm of T. C. Power and Company, in 1870, using materials salvaged from the abandoned Camp Cooke military post nearby. This facility was then abandoned in 1872, and a new post office and store opened east from there across the Judith.

Clagett Post Office and Store, 1872-1877, also a T. C. Power venture, this store lay on the site of the PN Ranch. It has one surviving warehouse building, now used as part of the ranch buildings. Both of the Clagett facilities could be interpreted effectively in connection with any development at the Camp Cooke site or across the river at the other sites discussed earlier in this paper.

Several miscellaneous trading establishments were mentioned in the recommendations of local groups. These are:

"Fort Conrad" 1875-1890, Sec. 3, T 30 N, R 1 W. This post possessed considerable local significance, but all its buildings are gone and the site has an appropriate historical marker. We do not recommend it for National Register listing.

"Reed's Fort Post Office", This pioneer post office ancestral to the community of Lewistown stands on city owned property, and is being maintained by the D.A.R. We do not believe it warrants a National Register listing. All of the associated buildings are gone and the setting considerably altered in integrity.

"Robare" (originally Robert), settlement, 1876-1900. Located in Sec. 6, T 29 N, R 7 W and Sec. 31, T 30 N, R 7 W, this pioneer settlement was swept completely away by the 1964 floods, leaving only its cemetery. We do not recommend it for National Register listing as the cemetery and in fact the community itself do not have close ties to important events and figures of even a local character.

Fort Owen, or "Old St. Mary's Mission" is the name of the important trading post of John Owen, established upon the purchase of mission property in 1850. It has strong state significance and merits National Register listing, but the listing should be combined with St. Mary's Mission, below.

"Johnnie Grant's" or "Grantsville", below Deer Lodge. Mullan locates the Grant establishment of the '50's some distance below the later log house now a part of the Kohrs Ranch owned by Conrad Warren. The Grant/Kohrs ranch has been made eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark Status and is listed on the National Register. The owner has not followed through with an application for the certificate and plaque. This property has such strong associations with trapping, Indian trading, pioneer stock raising and the early gold prospecting, that we believe it should eventually be acquired and developed by the State or by an appropriate foundation.

Missionary Activity

Pioneer missionaries entered Montana with some frequency in the same period as the trappers. Most of the early missionaries traveled widely to reach their mobile congregations. Their influence among the tribes was considerable, but like the trapper, they left little evidence of their passing on the land. Not until 1841 did a religious group establish a permanent station in the State.

The first of these was St. Mary's Mission (Sec. 22, T 9 N, R 20 W) founded in 1841 by Fr. de Smet and Fr. Mengarini in response to Flathead requests for such a mission. The original mission was closed in 1850, and the site occupied for the next 16 years by the trading establishment Fort Owen, itself a most historic feature. The mission reopened in 1866 and most of the standing mission structures date from this period. All told, this site has one of the most significant collections of historic buildings in the State. We believe that the Church should be encouraged to plan a quality stabilization program for these buildings. The site deserves National Register listing, with national significance. This mission and the related Fort Owen were the primary institutions that maintained the friendship of the Flatheads, Kutenai and Pend d'Orielles after the withdrawal of the early Canadian traders from the region. We have here the oldest standing church in the State, the oldest pharmacy and the site and some structural remnants of one of the important trading posts.

The second permanent missionary venture in the state was made by Fr. Hoecken at St. Ignatius Mission. This station, in Sec. 13, T 18 N, R 20 W, was founded in 1854 and ranks as the oldest continuously occupied mission in the State, possibly the oldest in the Rockies north of the Spanish settlements in the Southwest.

We believe that St. Ignatius Mission deserves national significance listing on the National Register.

Most missionary activity east of thedivide for many years continued to be of a transitory nature, due to the increasing pace of Indian hostilities. With the conquest of the hostile tribes and the stabilization of movement of the friendly tribes, the way was opened for missionary activity there.

Four missions were established in the years 1886-1887. In each case they dealt with Indians but recently removed from the highly mobile life of the plains tribes. The Indians were going through a difficult period of adjustment to reservation life. The influence of the missions extended far beyond the scope of religious activity. Their schools in particular were one of the most important factors in acculturation for the tribes involved. We believe that all of these four early missions deserve Registered National Historic Landmark status, with a national significance listing on the National Register, in recognition of their long and continuing contribution to better relationships between the Indian and the government and the state and local communities. They are:

St. Paul's Mission, near Hays. This mission, founded in 1886 to serve the Assiniboine and Atsina of the Fort Belknap Reservation. Specific location is in Sec. 30, T 26 N, R 24 E. The original log mission building, completed in 1887 still stands, along with a stone church of 1898 and a girl's school of about the same period.

St. Xavier Mission, also founded in 1886, is located on the Crow Reservation in Sec. 23, T 4 S, R 32 E. A church built in 1888 still stands, along with a brick school building built in 1891. The school dormitory was destroyed by fire early this year.

St. Labre Mission, for the Northern Cheyennes, was founded in 1887. It is located near Ashland, in Sections 2 and 3, T 3 S, R 44 E. The oldest log mission structure has been gone for many years, but several presently used structures are of substantial age.

Holy Family Mission also dates from 1887, and was the first Roman Catholic establishment permitted on the Blackfoot Reservation after a period of considerable controversy in the matter. It is located in Sec. 2, T 31 N, R 9 W, about 14 miles southeast of Browning. The historic buildings are not in active use, but the Church maintains them in good condition. The church at this mission is of recent construction.

Mining

From the first substantial gold discoveries of 1862 to the present, mining in many forms and for many minerals has been one of Montana's principal economic activities. Some of the mining developments have been of such nature or such timing that they have had considerable influence on national affairs. Other mining developments have been of substantial influence in the development of the territory and of the state. Many more have been of more temporary and local influence.

While the history of the mining settlements is complex in itself, the physical situation of most of the historic sites related to mining is much more so. Most of the long-occupied sites have gone through several phases of placer mining activity, then shifted into hard-rock mining for precious metals, and in some cases phased over into volume processing of lower grade ores, particularly of lead and copper. In many cases, in periods of high metal prices even the older mine-dumps have been reworked for their content of precious metals. At the more continuously successful mining towns progressive development work has obliterated practically all evidence of earlier phases of the industry. This is particularly true around Butte and Helena.

Property ownership in most of the marginal or abandoned mining camps is especially complicated, with extensive tracts of public lands interspersed with fee lands, mining claims, placer claims and other forms of title, along with a complex tangle of easements and rights-of-way.

With the exhaustion of many deposits and under pressure of economic and technological change, many of the older mining settlements have become "ghost towns". Unfortunately from the historian's standpoint, those ghost towns with the most substantial physical remains are often the ones with the lowest levels of significance, because they were built later and of more durable materials. Those charged with historic sites planning, management and development will usually find that their task is complicated by a particular kind of antiquarian, the "ghost town buff". Many of these persons are well-informed, serious students of local history. An unfortunately larger number are essentially antiquarian and emotional in their approach to the subject, and are not very cognizant of historic significance, interpretive potential, nor management realities. Their proposals for historic site development must be weighed by responsible officials with the same techniques applied to other types of historic sites, regardless of the outcry this may bring.

In our own investigations, we found that Montana has well over a hundred mining town sites, possibly as many as two hundred, depending upon how the minor communities in some districts are divided, and upon how some location and name changes are interpreted. We soon found the tangle formidable enough that we concluded that a meaningful evaluation could be had only by grouping the sites and ghost towns in geographically contiguous and interrelated districts. Once this is done, it becomes much easier to measure the historical significance of each district against the standards and levels of significance used for other sites.

Three of the principal historic mining towns have already received National Register listing and Registered National Historic Landmark Status: these are the Bannack Historic District, the Virginia City Historic District and the Butte Historic District.

We would only add one mining district to this list of nationally significant sites: The district around Helena. Its rapid growth as a commercial center for the mining country, its early rise to the position of governmental center for the territory, and its continued importance as a mining and smelting center would seem to warrant a historic district designation for the city and the nearby gulches. It seems we ought to recognize the successful as well as the transitory and romantic in our historic sites programs!

In addition to the many historic sites that contribute to a nationally significant standing for the district are a substantial number of buildings which have state level significance, and deserve National Register listing as sites of state significance. These are:

The T. C. Power residence (Harrison & Power corner). The Power mercantile interests were so extensive as to warrant state-significance recognition. The property is today owned by the Roman Catholic Church and is the Bishop's residence.

The Joseph K. Toole residence, 5th and Ewing. Toole was the first elected governor of the State of Montana and the family have remained active in public affairs over the years. This property is also owned by the Roman Catholic Church and at present is utilized as office space.

The Old Fire Tower, This structure is perhaps the last surviving such fire watch tower, a type of structure once common in western mining towns. It is located on a hill between State Street and Vater Street.

The Old Governor's Mansion, 304 North Ewing. Used by a variety of state agency activities since completion of the new governor's mansion.

The S. T. Hauser residence, at 720 Madison Avenue. The Hauser mercantile interests, particularly in investment level were extensive. He was prominent in the organization of the territory and continued active in investment activities and politics, exerting great influence in the affairs of the Territory. He was an early publicist for Yellowstone National Park.

The Benton Avenue Cemetery. A classic Victorian cemetery, this tract has recently been rescued from years of neglect by a newly reorganized association that hopes to preserve it. Here lie members of the Toole, Fisk, Ingersoll, Lowry and other families influential in Territorial and early statehood days. The largest number of interments range from 1875-1910.

Three of the mining districts studied seem to warrant a National Register listing with State significance:

Confederate Gulch, in Townships 9 and 10 N, R 2 E and in T 10 N, R 3 E. This locale produced probably the most intensely concentrated placer gold deposit in the territory. Prominent settlements were Diamond City, Eldorado and Montana Bar. This early strike brought a concentration of miners far enough east to be in danger of raids by the Blackfeet, Atsina and Sioux Indians and resulted in the establishment of Camp Baker, a long lived military post to the east of them.

Granite, in Township 7 N, R 13 W. This was a major silver mining town from 1872 until 1893, with a peak sustained population of some 5,000.

Marysville, in Sec. 36, T 12 N, R 6 W. This town was Montana's leading gold producer from 1880 to 1900.

The three above state significance sites show the same complex pattern of private and public ownership alluded to in the introduction to this section. Granite and Marysville have substantial "ghost towns" still standing. Practically nothing remains from the historic period at Confederate Gulch.

We believe that the following warrant listing in the National Register as sites with local significance:

Gold Creek (American Fork): T 8 & 9 N, R 11 W; T 8 & 9 N, R 12 W
Argenta: T 23 N, R 10 & 11 W
Bear Gulch: (Beartown, Coloma, Garnet) T 11, 12, 13 N, R 14 W, T 12 & 13 N, R 15 W
Cedar Creek: T 43 & 44 N, R 27 W, T 44 N, R 26 W
Silver City: T 46 & 47 N, R 31 W. Most ghost towns in the Silver City complex were destroyed quite thoroughly by the 1910 forest fires.
Pardee/Keystone: T 45 & 46 N, R 26 W; T 45 N, R 25 W
Emigrant Gulch: T 6 & 7 S, R 8 E; T 6 & 7 S, R 9 E
Judith Mountain Mines: T 16 N, T 17 N, R 19 E; T 16 & 17 N, R 20 E
Georgetown/Southern Cross: T 5 & 6 N, R 13 W
Elkhorn: T 6 N, R 3 W
Elkhorn (Cooledge): T 4 S, R 12 W
Wickes: Sec. 16 and 21, T 7 N, R 4 W
Landusky: T 25 N, R 24 E
Zortman: T 25 N, R 25 E
Glendale (Trapper City/Hecla): T 1 & 2 S, R 10 & 11 W

We would like to emphasize that the above 15 local significance listings are each a district, some containing a large number of abandoned mines and several ghost towns.

We would state that from a management standpoint, only the Bannack District and the Helena District warrant the expenditure of state funds for preservation and development at this time. As to ghost towns, we feel the state should concentrate on clearing up land ownership and other management problems at Bannack and proceed with a coherent plan for its development and management. In so doing it can provide not only a worthwhile historic project involving the earliest Territorial Capitol and other early structures, but can provide a pilot project which will isolate the development and operational costs for such projects so that local groups can more easily plan and evaluate any development they project for local significance sites.

We do not believe it is feasible or desirable for the State to acquire fee title to even every structure of historic importance within a historic district. For example, the Toole, Power and some other structures in Helena appear to be in quite good hands at this time. A number of projects guided by the Housing and Urban Development program have shown the path to preservation of historic districts of certain types while maintaining compatible modern uses of the structures.

Military Activity

Following Lewis' skirmish with the Blackfeet in 1806, almost sixty years passed before the army was again involved in combat in Montana. The army returned to Montana first with surveying parties, for a time one of its principal activities in the West. Lt. John Mullan, in 1853 and '54 led a survey party out from Fort Benton to lay out a practicable wagon road from that point to the Columbia. Mullan spent a number of summers in survey activity in the Northwest in the years from then until the Civil War. Just before that conflict opened, he surveyed an eastward extension of his already well-used wagon road, from Fort Benton southeast past the head of the Judith Basin country and on to the Musselshell and down to the head of reliable navigation on the Missouri. This latter route was little used due to changes in the prime destinations of Montana travelers occasioned by the gold rush. Mullan established what is probably the first "army post" in the State, Cantonment Stevens, where his force spent the winter of 1853-1854 in the Bitterroot Valley. This wintering post was in Sec. 27, T 7 N, R 20 W, on what is now private land.

Mullan's survey proved valuable not only to emigrants to the Pacific Northwest, but to thousands of gold seekers who came to Montana from the west once the rush had started.

We are recommending the Mullan Road as an historic trail of national significance and would also recommend Cantonment Stevens as a Registered National Historic Landmark, with the usual National Register listing with national significance.

Two columns of the multi-pronged Connor offensive in 1865 probed southeastern Montana for hostile Sioux and Cheyennes. The two joined according to plan in early September of that year and moved up Powder River seeking a junction with Connor's own column. Col. Nelson Cole's force had a brisk skirmish with the Sioux on September 4, 1865, in Sec. 5 & 6, T 4 N, R 53 E and fought briefly with about 1,000 warriors on September 5, 1865, in T 4 N, R 53 E. The column moved on up Powder River over the next few days, and on September 8, 1865, while near the mouth of Little Pilgrim Creek, was attacked by at least 5,000 Indians. In numbers of troops and Indians involved, this rates as one of the largest fights on the Northern Plains. Cole's force handled itself well in general, but it made particularly good use of its artillery, a pair of Model 1861 3-inch rifles. The effectiveness of these 4,000 yard ranged weapons broke up the Indian attack, and instilled a lasting fear of artillery in the tribes involved. This fight took place in Sec. 33, T 3 S, R 52 E. Two days later, September 10, Indians again approached Cole's column, but dispersed as soon as the artillery was brought to bear. This last skirmish was in T 4 S, R 52 E.

We believe these three fights are significant enough in the context of U.S./Sioux hostilities of the period to warrant their recognition as national significance sites on the National Register. They should qualify as Registered National Historic Landmarks. All three sites appear to be on privately owned land. We have not been able to find record of any actual field work (surface searches or metal detector work) on these sites to confirm their location. This would probably be advisable, prior to final marking of the sites.

While the Connor campaign had been largely an effort to pacify the Indians of the Powder River country to protect railroad construction on the Union Pacific line far to the south, the next, and continuing military activity in Montana was a direct result of the Government responding to the wishes of the people of the developing territory. At this point, of course, the population of the territory lay in the mountain valleys around mining centers. The Gallatin Valley and the Confederate Gulch settlements were in reality the far fringe of Montana's eastward-moving frontier. Montanans politicked long and hard for military protection for all routes to their isolated territory. The road to Utah and the Missouri River route were of course, fairly safe. The Army compromised by occupying one additional route, the Bozeman Trail which route we have recommended for national significance, not because of its basic significance, but because its occupation embroiled the United States in an expensive and difficult two-year limited war with the Sioux. The army maintained three posts along the trail and one of these was in Montana. This was Fort C. F. Smith, on the Big Horn River (NE¼ of Sec. 16, T 6 N, R 31 E). During its two years' existence, from the summer of 1866 to the summer of 1868, it functioned in reality as an eastern bastion of Montana Territory. It provided a valuable outlet for farm produce of the Gallatin Valley. We believe the post has national significance as a part of the Bozeman Trail operation. We feel that it should be added to Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area and developed and interpreted to full National Park Service standards for historic sites. In the event that such N.P.S. status cannot be attained, then we feel it should have a National Register listing, with national significance and be approved as a Registered National Historic Landmark. In this event, we believe the State should endeavor to acquire the land for development as a historic site. A related site of comparable value is the nearby site of the Hayfield Fight of August 1, 1867. This was one of two fights (the other the Wagon Box fight in Wyoming) that brought an end to significant Sioux attacks along the Bozeman trail and allowed that route to be used without significant trouble until the railroad made it obsolete the following year. We feel that the Hayfield Fight is one of the most significant fights with the tribes on the Northern Plains. It also has clearcut national significance

Aroused by Indian attacks along the territory's eastern frontier in 1866, the Territorial Government called up and organized a substantial force of Militia. These territorial troops built three forts at strategic locations: Camp Ida Thoroughman (later called Camp Greene Clay Smith) at the mouth of Shields River (NW¼ Sec. 26, T 1 S, R 10 E); Camp Elizabeth Meagher, on the site later occupied by the federal post Fort Ellis, (NW¼, Sec. 15, T 2 S, R 6 E) and Fort Howie (Sec. 19, T 9 N, R 11 E) in the Musselshell country. All three posts and the force that occupied them were significant not only in the frontier military situation, but in the politics of the territory and in the relationship between the territory and the Federal Government. We believe that all three of the militia posts should have a National Register listing with state significance.

Contemporary with the foregoing activity, the army built Camp Cooke at the mouth of the Judith River, (Sec. 27, T 23 N, R 16 E) This was a post of permanent construction and was occupied from 1866 to 1870. At the time it was one of the major posts on the Missouri River. We believe this site to be nationally significant, particularly when taken in context with the sites just across the river, of Ft. F. A. Chardon, the 1846 and 1855 negotiations and the Lewis and Clark Camp site. We would like to recommend that the group be studied for National Park Service acquisition and development and that if this status cannot be achieved, then the complex of sites should be developed by the state as part of the Missouri River Waterway mentioned early in this paper.

By the summer of 1867, it was quite clear that the pressures of settlement along Montana's eastward-facing frontier were not sufficient to support a major Indian war to clear the Plains. Consequently three basic posts were developed over the next several years to serve as "Montana's eastern bastions". These were: Fort Ellis, on the same site as Camp Elizabeth Meagher, 1867-1886, Fort Logan (Camp Baker), in Sec. 25, T 11 N, R 4 E, 1869-90 and Fort Shaw, 1867-1891, in Sec. 1, 2, 11, 12, T 20 N, R 2 W. We would suggest that these three posts are of state significance, at least if not national and deserve a National Register listing as such.

Fort Ellis site has no standing structures. We believe the site deserves better interpretive marking to explain its role and that of the related Camp Elizabeth Meagher. This site remains in Federal ownership (U.S.D.A.).

Fort Logan is in private ownership. There are a number of early buildings standing at the site. Included is a log blockhouse, one of the few of its kind in the nation and perhaps one of the last such structures built by the army. We suggest that this site be acquired by the State for full-scale historic site development.

Fort Shaw has a large number of surviving buildings. These are still in Federal ownership, but we suggest that the site be turned over to the State for historic site development.

In 1869, the army acquired the use of the fur trading post and subsequently leased other structures at the town of Fort Benton, creating a military post of that name which functioned until 1880. Its main role was the guarding of federally owned supply shipments received from steamers for trans-shipment by wagon to other federal installations. We suggest that this site be simply considered within the total significance package for the Fort Benton vicinity already on the National Register.

Two seasonally occupied camps helped to guard trails and supply shipments in the period around 1870-1874. These were Camp Lewis, on the present site of Lewistown and a Camp at the Mouth of Musselshell River. Both were but seasonal camps and no evidence remains of either. The Musselshell camp is today, of course, under water, and the Camp Lewis site thoroughly obliterated by the townsite. We do not believe either should be listed.

The next significant military action in Montana came in response to frequent raids by small Blackfoot parties in the Sun River country in 1869-1870. Directed to retaliate, Captain Eugene Baker tracked down and attacked a Blackfoot camp on the Marias on January 23 1870. It appears Baker may not have caught precisely the right band of Blackfeet and his action aroused a storm of criticism that sounds very modern, indeed. He did secure the desired result however, and the Blackfeet did not again cause trouble sufficient to warrant military attention. In terms of the nationwide controversy aroused, and the lasting impact on U.S./Blackfoot relations, we believe this site has national significance. There is some dispute about the precise site involved. At this point we believe the most probable site is in Sec. 36. T 31 N, R 1 W. This appears to be state land and if the fight site is confirmed, this would simplify any interpretive developments. We recommend a National Register listing with national significance.

Surveys for the Northern Pacific Railway brought the next flurry of military activity to the state. In 1872, surveyors working from the west along the projected line reached the Yellowstone River and on August 14th Baker had a brisk fight with a large number of Sioux. This fight occurred in T 1 N, R 27 E, on the north bank of the Yellowstone. The land at the site is owned by Mrs. Mildred Dover DeCosse.

The following year, the survey from the east reached the Territory. The steamboats Peninah and Far West unloaded their cargoes of supplies for the expedition at the mouth of Glendive Creek on the Yellowstone. Here the expedition escort established "Camp Canby". The campsite is in Sec. 24, T 16 N, R 55 E, on land owned by Elks Lodge #1324 of Glendive. At about the end of July, the supply camp was moved to a new location upstream in Sec. 33, T 15 N, R 55 E. Here a structure called "Stanley's Stockade" was built. This same site saw occupancy in the 1876 campaign against the Sioux.

The 7th U. S. Cavalry, forming the major portion of the expedition escort, had two fights of consequence as they moved up the Yellowstone. The first of these, a desultory running fight, occurred in Sec. 32, T 8 N, R 46 E on August 4th. The second occurred on August 11, 1873 at the upper end of Pease Bottom (Sec. 14, T 5 N, R 34 E). In both of these fights, the colorful Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer was in command and these two fights constitute two out of four Indian fights of consequence in which he participated.

We believe that these five sites associated with the Northern Pacific Survey Expedition are of national significance because they were essential to the success of the expedition. The railroad was even at this time envisioned as the ultimate strategic answer to the Indian question. The fights involved were also contributory to the state of hostility that brought on the Indian War of 1876-77. We think all five sites at a minimum deserve recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

The major campaigns of 1876-77 against the Sioux and Cheyennes yield many interesting sites as one would expect from these climactic years of warfare on the Plains. The site of the Custer Fight of June 25, 1876 and the Reno Fight of June 25-26 have of course, for years been heavily developed by the National Park Service. We believe that the Service should be encouraged to acquire the related site of Reno's Valley Fight of June 25 and add it to the Battlefield.

Several other important engagements of that set of campaigns deserve recognition. They are:

Reynolds Fight on Powder River, March 17, 1876. This opened the campaign and was also instrumental in bringing the Cheyennes to open hostility. Located in Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, T 8 S, R 48 E.

Crook's Fight on the Rosebud, June 17, 1876. A "draw" which stalled Crook's offensive and which encouraged the Indians and lengthened the campaign appreciably. Located in T 7 S, R 39 E, on the Kobold, Penson and Young ranches along Rosebud Creek.

Miles Fight with the Sioux, October 21, 1876, located in T 14 N, R 49 E and Lt. Frank Baldwin's "Fight on Redwater", December 18, 1876 (actually on Ash Creek, in Sec. 21, T 17 N, R 47 E). These two fights resulted in the flight of most of the northern Sioux tribes to Canada, ending substantial hostilities in the lower Yellowstone and adjacent Missouri River country.

Miles Fight on Tongue River, also called the "Battle of Wolf Mountain", or the "Battle of Pyramid Butte", January 8, 1877. This fight brought about the subsequent surrender of most of the Oglala Sioux and many Cheyennes. Located in T 6 & 7 S, R 42 E, on the Quarter Circle U Ranch.

The Lame Deer Fight, May 7, 1877. Minor skirmish, but it brought about the surrender of most of the Minniconjou Sioux (located in Sec. 23 and 24, T 2 S, R 42 E.)

We believe that the above group of sites are sufficiently important in bringing about an end to Sioux resistance that they rate national significance. At a minimum, they deserve such a National Register listing and Registered National Historic Landmark designation. We believe that Reynolds' Fight, Crook's Fight and the Miles Fight on Tongue River should be acquired by the National Park Service for full-scale interpretive development, comparable to Custer Battlefield.

Terry's Supply Camp, in the summer of 1876, used as an advance base for the campaign, deserves national significance listing with Registered National Historic Landmark status and appropriate interpretive marking.

The Nez Perce War of 1877 brought about several encounters that should be recognized. Rawn's confrontation with the Nez Perce in the Lolo Canyon, July 26-28, 1877, is actually a part of the Lolo Trail story and has been marked by the U. S. Forest Service as a part of their Lolo Trail developments. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument is now reaching a high state of development to interpret that site. Both of these of course, are already within National Register listings.

The Nez Perce War produced three other engagements of special note. The Canyon Creek Fight of September 12, 1877 occurred in Sec. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, T 1 S, R 24 E, and in small adjacent portions of Sec. 35 and 36, T 1 N, R 23 E. This fight saw the 7th U. S. Cavalry Regiment under Colonel Samuel Sturgis attempt to overrun a Nez Perce encampment strung along Canyon Creek (some 10 miles north of U. S. 10 near Laurel). The Nez Perce fought a determined defensive action, allowing their families and horse herd to escape up the trail on the north fork of Canyon Creek to the prairie above.

The Canyon Creek Fight delayed and further exhausted the Nez Perce and was significant in contributing to their defeat at Bearpaw Mountain, as was a smaller engagement fought by Major Guido Ilges and a detachment from the 7th Infantry on September 25 1877 in Sec. 27, T 25 N, R 21 E.

Terminal engagement of the Nez Perce War was of course, the *Battle of Bearpaw Mountain* or as the army referred to it, the fight on Snake Creek. A hard-fought six-day engagement, occurring in Sec. 1 and 12, T 30 N, R 19 E, this rates as one of the major engagements of the Indian Wars. This site is presently under State control, with a small tract army-owned.

We feel that these three Nez Perce War battle sites are of national significance and that they deserve further study for possible inclusion as National Park Service sites. Surely Miles victory is worthy of commemoration as Gibbon's Defeat! The close of the major campaigns ushered in a new strategic concept to the Northern Plains. This consisted of the construction of major army posts at points relatively easy to supply, but so dispersed as to enable their patrols to break up the Indians freedom of movement. These posts include:

Tongue River Cantonment, 1876-77, Sec. 32-33, T 8 N, R 47 E, (USDA)
Fort Keogh, 1877-1908, Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, T 7 N, R 47 E. (USDA
Camp Merritt, 1884-1898, Sec. 27, T 2 S, R 42 E (Northern Cheyennes)
Fort Custer, 1876-1898, W½, Sec. 19, T 1 S, R 34 E, (Warren Ranch)
Fort Maginnis, 1880-1890, Sec. 1, T 16 N, R 20 E and Sec. 35, T 17 N, R 20 E, (a state monument).
Camp at Poplar River, 1877-1890, At Poplar Agency.
Fort Assiniboine, 1879-1911, Sec. 28 and 29, T 32 N, R 15 E, (U.S.D.A.)

We believe all of the above posts deserve a national significance listing in the National Register in recognition of the part they played in policing the Plains during the critical years of early settlement. All except the Fort Custer site are in public ownership. All deserve at least Registered National Historic Landmark status with appropriate interpretive marking. One historic building, a set of officer quarters once occupied by Col. Nelson A. Miles, 5th U. S. Infantry, survives at Fort Keogh and is being moved by a local historical group to a new site. Several substantial historic buildings survive at Fort Assiniboine that are worth saving because of their particular character as period pieces in military architecture if for no other reason. The demolition of dozens of historic structures at these posts is evidence of the sheer ignorance and callous indifference to historic values on the part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who were responsible. Today under section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1906, it would be possible to save such structures. It was not before that act was passed.

Two other significant posts of somewhat different character lie within the State:

Fort Missoula, 1877- and Fort William Henry Harrison, 1892-1913, both of which remain in Federal ownership. Both functioned largely as transitional posts-of-concentration at which troops were brought together for larger unit training following the closing of the many small Indian wars installations. We feel they help to preserve the appearance and character of a distinctive period in the evolution of our army and deserve National Register listing to help them avoid the fate of Forts Keogh and Assiniboine.

Of the considerable number of minor skirmishes that occurred in Montana after the close of the major campaigns, only two seem to deserve special attention:

The Sword Bearer Incident, November 5, 1887, at Crow Agency. This skirmish involving a handful of dissident young Crow men was the only engagement between the Crows and U. S. forces. In many ways it was representative of the acculturation problems that laid the groundwork for greater trouble elsewhere as with the Ghost Dance affair in Dakota. This incident took place in Crow Agency town, on BIA property adjacent the Crow Agency school grounds.

The Headchief/Youngmule Fight, of September 1890. This skirmish resulted when two young Cheyennes named, attacked a company of soldiers from Camp Merritt and were killed. This event took place near the Agency in Lame Deer.

We feel both these sites should be listed on the National Register and interpretively marked as locally significant sites.

While the National Register does not ordinarily provide for the listing of sites which have become important within the past 50 years under most circumstances, we would like to advise that certain recent military facilities such as the radar installations, air base and missile site facilities be kept in mind for special listing in the near future since many of these are being obsoleted and most have played a vital role in the nation's defense complex over the past 25 years.

River Transportation

As Montana's mining settlements grew and developed, one of their major needs was for good transportation to connect them to the commercial towns and railheads of the Upper Midwest frontier. Before the coming of the railroads in the 1880's, the rivers met this need to a great degree. Some eighty percent of the freight traffic to and from the mines in the period 1864-1883 was carried on the two major rivers. Much of the passenger traffic, both to and from the mines also took to the rivers.

To date, only one river transportation related site has been listed in the National Register from Montana. This is the multi-significance Fort Benton Historic District.

On the Missouri, three important river ports in addition to the aforementioned Fort Benton and the now-inundated Camp at the mouth of the Musselshell stand out:

Carroll, "queen of the low-water ports" was the most substantial and frequently used port below Fort Benton. It was connected to an excellent trail to Helena and to the Confederate Gulch mines The site lies in Sec. 14, 15, 22 and 23, T 21 N, R 26 E. The site is on public land and appears appropriate for a riverside campsite on the recreational waterway.

Cow Island Landing, long used as the landing for Fort Benton and the Blackfoot country in times of low water in the river. this site is best known for the time when it was overrun by the Nez Perce on their northward trek, in 1877. The site is in Sec. 7 and 8. T 23 N, R 22 E, on public land. It also shows considerable promise as a riverside campsite.

Coal Banks Landing, site of an attempt to use riverside deposits of lignite for steamboat fuel (unsuccessfully). this landing has relatively close connection to U. S. Highway 87. Located in Sec. 6, T 26 N, R 12 E, this site is on private land. It has some potential as a riverside campsite.

We believe that the above sites were important enough transportation bases to the Territory that we believe they rate a National Register listing with state significance.

Not all the steamboat landings had a successful history. A group of men went to the mouth of the Marias in 1865 to establish a townsite and steamboat landing. A Blackfoot war party killed the whole group and ended the plans for Ophir Landing. Sec. 18. T 25 N R 10 E. We do not believe this short-lived venture needs to be listed in the National Register.

Two steamboat wrecks on the Upper Missouri deserve listing, with state significance, to call attention to the hazards of the upper river. The first of these is the colorful incident in which the Chippewa burned and exploded at "Disaster Bend", below Poplar River in May of 1861. This occurred in T 27 N. R 51 E. The other site is Pablo Rapids, where the Marion went down in 1864. This is in Sec. 12 and 13, T 23 N, R 14 E.

Most of the mackinaw boat traffic on the Missouri made use of the same ports and landings as the steamers, but on the Yellowstone, the head of small boat navigation lay much higher up the river. A sawmill went into operation on Mill Creek (T 5 S, R 9 E) in the late 1860's, and most of the mackinaw boats were built in that vicinity. An important mackinaw boat loading and departure port was Benson s Landing, (NW¼ Sec. 5, T 2 S, R 10 E). Here a complex of saloons, stores and homes grew up and remained the far outpost of southern Montana's eastern frontier until 1876. We believe these sites are valuable to the interpretation of the mackinaw boat era. Thousands of persons made their way through the Indian country "back to the States" in these frail craft. These two points should have National Register listings, with state significance.

Steamboating did not at any time take on the volume of shipment on the Yellowstone that it did on the Missouri, but it was of considerable importance in the opening up of the region to settlement and development, particularly in the period 1875 to 1883. Steamboats hauled supplies for exploration and survey parties in the early 1870's. They were one of the main reasons the army could field the massive expeditions of 1876-77 successfully.

A number of sites are associated with steamboating on the Yellowstone. Occasionally the boats navigated on the tributary Big Horn also. The Far West, accompanying Terry's 1876 expedition pushed up the Big Horn some ten miles southwest of present day Hardin. This point, the ultimate head of steamboat navigation on the Big Horn is called Far West Island. We feel it deserves a local significance listing and that it should be appropriately marked. It is in Sec. 29, T 2 S, R 34 E.

The army established a sizeable military post late in 1876 on the Yellowstone. Called Terry's Landing, it was on the south bank of the river in Sec. 31, T 5 N, R 34 E. It was an extensive complex of warehouses and offices for the handling of military supplies. This post served as a forwarding point for supplies for Fort Ellis, Fort Custer and even for Fort McKinney in Wyoming. It continued to supply the latter two posts even after the coming of the railroad up the Yellowstone valley. We believe the site deserves a National Register listing with national significance in recognition of its massive logistic support for so many important posts over a wide area.

On the north bank of the Yellowstone opposite Terry's Landing, a town grew up in Sec. 36, T 5 N, R 33 E, called Junction City. A typically rough army post town of the period, it lost most of its importance as a civilian freight forwarding point in 1882 as the railroad moved past it, and died out entirely when the army abandoned Terry's Landing. We believe it deserves a National Register listing as a locally significant site.

A short distance below the uppermost point of navigation on the Yellowstone, the town of Coulson grew up in the late 1870's. It was extensive, well-developed and important until around 1884, when the growing railroad town of Billings passed it up in size and significance. The Coulson site is in Sec. 34, T 1 N, R 26 E. Its story is important as background in the history of the city of Billings and we believe it deserves a National Register listing as locally significant.

One steamboat disaster occurred on the Yellowstone. This was the sinking of Dr. Achilles Lamme's Yellowstone at Buffalo Rapids, below Miles City in late May, 1879. The general location of the rapids is in T 9 N, R 48 E. This stretch of water was troublesome to both steamboat and mackinaw boat men. We feel that Buffalo Rapids deserves National Register listing with state significance as a critical navigation point for this region and due to the considerable significance of the Yellowstone disaster to mercantile interests in the state.

Miles City of course, served as an important river port, but this interpretive point can be well handled in the existing museum there and in the developments contemplated for the new locale of the Miles house from Fort Keogh.

Trails

One historic trail has achieved National Register listing in its entirety. This is the Lolo Trail.

We feel that adequate provision has been made for recognizing important historic sites connected with the Lewis and Clark expedition and much publicity has been given in promotional maps of the Lewis and Clark route that we do not really need a special listing for the route of Lewis and Clark. We also favor restricting listings of trails to those which saw heavy enough use to be of commercial importance, and those which were in other ways involved for some length of time in events of importance. We feel the following trails meet these criteria:

The Mullan Road, surveyed by Lt. John Mullan. This wagon route extended from Fort Benton to the later vicinity of Helena, crossed the divide and proceeded down the streams of the western slope to Clark's Fork of the Columbia, followed this stream for some distance, then went up St. Regis River to Mullan Pass, thence down the Coeur d'Alene into Idaho. Mullan surveyed an eastward extension of the route from Fort Benton just before the Civil War, but this was not much used. The Mullan Road was the route of many thousands of persons to the Pacific Northwest and the route of perhaps greater numbers back into Montana in the gold rush period. Much of the route is used by today's important highways and railways through the region. We believe it is of national significance as one of the prime historic thoroughfares across the Northern Rockies.

An especially significant historic trail is the relatively short one from Fort Benton to Helena, which served as the major route for freight from the steamboat port to the mines. It was also the principal stagecoach route for river passengers headed for the mines. As the major commercial link with the East, we believe this route has national significance.

A trail through relatively rough country east of the river linked Fort Benton with Confederate Gulch and related mining country, with a continuing link to Helena. This trail was not so satisfactory for heavy freight and probably should be listed as having state significance.

Also of national significance is the complex of trails extending from Bannack and Virginia City generally south to Monida Pass and across Idaho to the railheads and trails of Utah. Stagecoaches operating over these trails carried many passengers to and from the mining country. This was also the route for fast light-wagon freight and express and for essential shipments that could not be scheduled during the ice-free season on the Upper Missouri. These trails along with the Missouri constituted Montana Territory's lifeline to the markets and the resources of the East. Other trails were clearly secondary.

A vital supplement to the Fort Benton-Helena stage and freight road was the well-known Carroll-Helena road. This trail extended from Carroll on the Missouri by a fairly direct route to Camp Lewis on the present site of Lewistown, and thence through the mining country near Confederate Gulch to Helena. An important branch turned south to Fort Ellis and Bozeman in the Gallatin Valley. This trail as part of the basic Missouri River outlet is, we feel, of national significance.

Perhaps the best-publicized trail in Montana is the Bozeman Trail. In its first period of active use, it was not truly of vital significance to the Territory or to the Nation. It was an emigrant route of publicized promise however, and from 1866 to 1868 it was the one non-essential route the army occupied and patrolled. Abandoned in 1868 when the arrival of the railroad at the head of competitive trails, the trail saw renewed use when the Indian wars came to an end, as the route of settlers moving from the Gallatin Valley to settle up the country along the Yellowstone. We feel the nationwide controversy over the Bozeman Trail and the multi-million dollar limited war fought to keep it open make this trail historically of national significance. The trail enters the state near Highway 87, cuts across country to the Big Horn at the Fort C. F. Smith site, passes over another bench to Pryor, thence via Rocky Fork and across country to Big Timber, where it crossed the Yellowstone, traveling then by still existing rural roads to the Livingston area and following the general present road alignments over Bozeman Pass.

The Bridger Trail, less used than the Bozeman Trail because of much dry country along its course through Wyoming, none the less brought an appreciable number of pioneers to Montana. It enters the State from the Big Horn Basin and angles northwest to join the Bozeman Trail. Only a short segment of this trail lies in Montana, but we believe it to be of state significance.

The Whoop-Up Trail, running north-northwest from Fort Benton to Canada is another trail of state significance. Some of the state's principal mercantile firms and freighting firms carried on a thriving trade with the isolated Indian country of the Canadian west in the 1870's and 1880's. The trade alone was enough to justify a state significance rating, and an abundance of colorful episodes make the trail's history good reading.

One early wagon-road plan led not to a trail, but to a small scale Indian War. This was the celebrated Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition of 1874. The expedition had three significant fights with the Indians and left a string of fortified campsites across the territory they covered. We have mapped their camps and fight sites of consequence, as we believe them to be of possible state significance. Perhaps the greatest state level significance of these sites is that the expedition more than anything else seems to have been a Territorial scheme to stir up an Indian war to clear the Plains for settlement. It certainly helped to bring on the conflict of 1876-77.

One trail of local significance was supported by multiple recommendations by local history groups. This is the Meeteetse Trail, connecting towns of the Big Horn basin with the railhead at Red Lodge, from about 1888 to 1901. The trail contributed to the importance of Red Lodge as a commercial town and its commemoration helps to interpret the fact that there was a considerable period in many western areas after the main rail lines were built during which older means of transportation continued to serve. We feel the trail (which passes through primarily public lands) should be listed on the National Register as a locally-significant trail.

Notable Landmarks

Pompey's Pillar on the Yellowstone is currently on the National Register as a nationally significant site.

Citadel Rock on the Missouri is currently a State Monument We believe that this site (Lot 7, Sec. 16, T 24 N, R 13 W) and also Steamboat Rock in (Sec. 32, T 24 N, R 14 E) state ownership should both be on the National Register as sites of state significance both were frequently mentioned landmarks for river travelers of three generations.

Priest Butte (Sec. 16, T 23 N, R 4 W) has been recommended by a local group. It is supposed to bear memorial crosses to three priests killed by Indians. The site appears to be on state land. We would concur with a National Register listing for this site with local significance.

Hunter's Hot Springs, in Sec. 9 and 16 T 1 S R 12 E is one of the earliest settlements on the Yellowstone below Benson's Landing. It is located on the Bozeman Trail. During the period

1874 to 1883, most travelers along the Yellowstone Valley stopped here "for a good wash" as the historian of the Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition put it. The site has none of Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter's original buildings, but some of his fences and gardens remain. We suggest National Register listing, with local significance.

Graves & Cemeteries Not Otherwise Included in Districts

Coulson "Boothill" the small graveyard of this pioneer river town is some distance uphill from the old townsite and well preserved in a tract of parkland near the center of the SW¼ Sec. 27, T 1 N, R 26 E, at the edge of Billings. This is a typical pioneer graveyard The most notable personality here is "Muggins" Taylor, well known through the southern part of the territory as a wolfer, trader, interpreter and guide. His best known feat was the courier ride with news of the Custer fight to Fort Ellis. He was a constable in Coulson and was killed while trying to arrest an offender.

Grave of Luther S. "Yellowstone" Kelly, located on a prominent high point in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 33, T 1 N, R 26 E, on county owned land. Kelly, an important guide and interpreter for Colonel Nelson A. Miles in the Indian campaigns, is not elsewhere memorialized. We suggest his grave for a National Register listing with state significance in view of his extensive service to the Territory.

Miscellaneous Historic Buildings Not Included in Districts

The Canyon Creek Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service: located in Sec. 26, T 6 N, R 21 W, (about 1 mile west of Hamilton).

This structure was originally a grade school. In 1921, it became a USPHS laboratory, serving as a research center for study of tick-borne parasites and diseases. Basic work toward the development of tick-fever vaccines and research on tick-borne tularemia were initiated here. The building served in this capacity until a new laboratory was constructed in 1928. We feel the medical discoveries made here were one of the most significant contributions of the Public Health Service in the West. As a minor, but interesting sidelight, personnel from this laboratory made the first inspections of food-handling and sanitation at Yellowstone National Park, probably among the first such federal activities in the nation in a place of public accommodation.

We believe that this site has national significance. It should be a Registered National Historic Landmark. It is presently a community museum project. We feel it should be studied by the National Park Service for possible inclusion in the System.

Pierre Wibaux residence in Wibaux. We believe this home of the prominent pioneer cattleman should be further studied by the state for possible acquisition, restoration and interpretation. Wibaux' prominent role as a cattleman in eastern Montana's open range cattle days, his representation of foreign capital in the Montana cattle industry, we believe qualify this building for National Register listing with state significance.

Mill Iron Ranch, T 1 N, R 61 E. One of the rare sets of early log ranch buildings, complete, in eastern Montana, this site deserves further study for possible state acquisition and state park development to interpret the open range cattle industry. Its primary value is its presentation of a set of complete and authentic ranch structures typical of a past era.

If the State were to acquire the Mill Iron Ranch or something comparable in eastern Montana and the Grant/Kohrs property near Deer Lodge, it would be well equipped to tell the story of both basic phases of the early Montana cattle industry.

Four surviving and typical log stage stations of the period from the 1860's to 1880's were recommended by local groups. As representatives of a fairly rare class of frontier architecture, we feel they deserve National Register listing with local significance. They are:

Whitehall, Sec. 34, T 2 N, R 4 W
Brooke's, 1 East Third Street, Whitehall, Montana
"Robbers' Roost" Sec. 32, T 5 S, R 4 W (near Laurin)
O'Brien's, NW¼ of the SW¼ of Sec. 19, T 22N, R 59 E

A Basic Bibliography for Montana's Historic Sites Program

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Files and miscellaneous publications of the University of Montana's Department of Anthropology.

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Frank Roe - The North American Buffalo, University of Toronto Press.

Robert Lowie - The Crow Indians, Rinehart & Co., New York

John C. Ewers - The Blackfeet, University of Oklahoma Press.

James L. Long - The Assiniboine, University of Oklahoma Press.

Edwin Denig - Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri, Oklahoma University Press.

George B. Grinnell - The Fighting Cheyennes, Oklahoma University Press.

Margot Liberty and John Standsintimber - Cheyenne Memories, Yale University Press.

Frank Secoy - Changing Military Patterns on the Plains, Locust Valley, New York.

Joseph Jablow - The Cheyenne in Plains Indian Trade Relations, Locust Valley, New York.

Harry H. Turney-High - The Practice of Primitive War, University of North Carolina Press.

Joseph K. Howard - Strange Empire

Regina Flannery - The Gros Ventre of Montana

also:

Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (annual)

Letters Received in the Office of Indian Affairs, (microfilm publication series of the National Archives) by agency.

The Fur Trade

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Hiram M. Chittenden - American Fur Trade of the Far West

Joseph Sunder - The Upper Missouri Fur Trade, University of Oklahoma Press.

Lewis Saum - The Fur Trader and the Indian, University of Washington Press.

Herbert M. Hart - Pioneer Forts of the West, Superior Press

A. P. Nasatir - Before Lewis and Clark, St. Louis Historic Documents Foundation.

Journal of the Museum of the Fur Trade (published at the Museum of the Fur Trade, Chadron, Nebraska)

Major centers for fur trade records are:
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Museum of the Fur Trade, Chadron, Nebraska (microfilm)

Missions

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Mining

William Greever - The Bonanza West, University of Oklahoma Press

Rodman W. Paul - Mining Frontiers of the Far West, Holt, Rinehart, Winston.

The Indian Wars

Don Rickey, Jr. - Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay, Oklahoma University Press.

Edgar I. Stewart - Custer's Luck, Oklahoma University Press.

J. W. Vaughn - Reynolds Campaign on Powder River, Oklahoma University Press.

J. W. Vaughn - With Crook at the Rosebud, Stackpole Company.

LeRoy Hafen - The Powder River Campaigns, A. H. Clark Company.

Mark Brown - The Flight of the Nez Perce, Putnam.

F. P. Prucha - Military Posts of the U.S. 1783-1890, Wisconsin Historic Society.

Settlement Days

Brown & Felton - The Frontier Years, Bonanza Press.

Brown & Felton - Before Barbed Wire, Bonanza Press.

E. S. Topping - Chronicles of the Yellowstone, St. Paul, 1888.

Mark Brown - Plainsmen of the Yellowstone, Putnam.

Back files and indexes of Montana magazine, and the

Montana Historical Society Collections.

The above is what we regard a basic core bibliography, the sort of thing that should be at hand in the Division, for quick reference. Each will mention dozens of other sources of value.

A Summary Listing of National Register Proposals for the State of Montana, As A Component of the Montana Historic Sites Inventory.

Prepared for the Recreation and Parks Division of the
Montana State Fish and Game Commission,

By: Robert A. Murray
Historical Consultant

September, 1968.

Proposals for Further Studies by the National Park Service to Examine the Appropriateness and Feasibility of Adding Certain Areas to the National Park System:

(note site locations are given in the main inventory)

A. Nez Perce War Sites:

1. Canyon Creek Battlefield

This is the site of a sweeping, classic cavalry battle against the Nez Perce by the 7th U. S. Cavalry on September 12, 1877. The action opened with a mounted charge on a Nez Perce camp along Canyon Creek (some 10 miles north of U. S. Highway 10, twelve miles west of Billings). A brisk defensive fire brought the charge to a halt, and a dismounted advance followed, over increasingly rough terrain. Both the Nez Perce defenders and the cavalrymen sought to gain control of tactically advantageous height by scaling the canyon walls. The Nez Perce defenders stoutly held the opening of the North Fork Canyon while their families and herds escaped on the prairie to the north. They then outran the exhausted soldiers and their Crow allies.

2. Bear Paw Mountain Battlefield

The final dramatic engagement of the Nez Perce War; this consisted of a five-day seige of the dug-in Nez Perce camp. Heavy fire from two artillery pieces and countless thousands of rounds of small arms fire were poured in on the Indian defensive positions. At length as water ran out, food got low, the Indians surrendered in a scene recorded by a number of observers and widely publicized.

We feel that the two above sites are of equal importance in the history of this dramatic conflict with Big Hole Battlefield and a large number of other Nez Perce war sites now under National Park Service development. They serve to round out the story effectively. Surely Sturgis' valiant pursuit and Miles's victory are as worthy of commemoration as Gibbon's defeat!

B. A Complex of Sites Around the Mouth of Judith River:

Camp Cooke, 1866-1870
Ft. F. A. Chardon, 1843-44,
1846 Flathead-Blackfoot Negotiations,
1855 Stevens Treaty Site,
A twice-used Lewis & Clark Camp Site,
Fort Clagett Trading Post,
The T. C. Power & Co. Clagett-Store.

This complex of historic sites is a unique opportunity for the Service to acquire and develop a group of sites that tell much of the story of this interesting region, from the Indians to the fur trade, government negotiations, Indian wars, exploration, the hide trade, river traffic and ranching.

C. The Pryor Mountain Archeological Historic Sites:

A Federal inter-agency program of archeology is currently under way on these sites. Most of the area involved is Federal jurisdiction land. We feel that as the archeological work progresses toward completion, the agencies should work out an inter-agency plan for interpretation and visitor services, to be coordinated by the staff of Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. These sites promise to reveal much new and important data on the prehistoric and historic Indians of the area.

D. An Area Around the Mouth of the Big Horn River:

Here lie the sites of Fort Raymond, the Big Horn Post, Fort Benton #1, Fort Cass, and Fort Pease, all within a moderate radius, along with the site of the 7th Cavalry fight of August 11, 1873. We feel that this complex of sites, most of national significance deserves study as another key locale for interpreting a valuable cross section of High Plains history to the large volume of visitors traveling on Highway 10 and the developing interstate route.

E. The Sites of the Cole Column Fights of September 4-10, 1865:

Here are a set of well documented fights, the first between the army and some of the Northern Sioux bands, a key part of the Powder River Expedition of 1865. The fight of September 8th involved nearly a thousand soldiers and over 5,000 Indians, one of the largest on the Plains. We feel that these sites could be interpreted effectively from a center at the site of the September 8th fight near Broadus.

F. The Site of Fort C. F. Smith:

This site should be added to Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. In the event the Federal Government does not agree, then we propose that the State study these sites for possible State historic site development.

Special Recommendation Relative to Indian Agencies and Related Sites:

We suggest that the State encourage the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the tribes involved to take an active interest in the development and management of an effective historic sites program for each agency and important sites on each reservation. Such sites could serve to bridge the gap more effectively between the Indians and the surrounding communities and the traveling public.

Special Recommendation for a Study on Canyon Creek Laboratory:

We believe that the research carried on at this laboratory, 1921-28, had region-wide implications for public health. We suggest that the State urge the National Park Service and the Public Health Service to make a study of the appropriateness and feasibility of developing a Federal interpretive center here to tell the story of this research.

All of the following sites in each level of significance should be added to the National Register of Historic Sites and Buildings, maintained by the National Park Service in Washington, D. C.

Sites of National Significance: (These should be proposed for Registered National Historic Landmark Status)

Pryor Mountains Historic and Archeological District:
District has key sites which should answer a broad range of questions on the Indians of the whole region.

Group of sites at the mouth of Judith River:
Justified above.

Indian agencies and agency sites:
Blackfoot Agency #1
Blackfoot Agency #1 Farm
Blackfoot Agency #2
Blackfoot Agency #3
Blackfoot Agency #4
Fort Browning Agency
Fort Belknap #1
Fort Belknap #II
Crow Agency #1
Crow Agency #II
Crow Agency #III
Tongue River Agency
Poplar River Agency
Flathead, Pend d'Orielles and Kutenai Agency
Rocky Boy Agency

These agency sites because of their great importance in being the point of all official communication between the United States and the tribes, their being the primary center for acculturation of the tribes, and recognizing the still-existing quasi-extraterritorial status of the reservation Indians relative to the states.

Additional Lewis and Clark expedition sites:
Beaverhead Rock
Site where Lewis first met the Flatheads
Site of Lewis' fight with the Blackfeet

Each of these sites is important at some critical time in the expedition history, and would nicely round out National Register listings of Lewis and Clark sites in Montana.

Fur trade sites:

Bighorn-Yellowstone junction trading post sites (justified above)
Henry's Fort at the three forks
Fort Van Buren
Fort Alexander
Fort Sarpy 1 and 2
Fort Piegan
Fort McKenzie
Fort F. A. Chardon

The above national significance sites each played a key role in the trade or in the concurrent relations with the Indians at its locale.

Missions:

St. Mary's
St. Ignatius
St. Paul's
St. Xavier
St. Labre
Holy Family

These missions have a national significance in that they were a prime aid to governmental efforts to speed Indian education and acculturation, and a valuable supplement to social and welfare activities among their communicants and the tribes at large.

Mining:

We propose only one addition in this field, a Helena Historic District, to encourage the preservation of historic sites and buildings in the Helena community and environs and to recognize the importance of the Helena area as a mining center, a commercial and communications center and a governmental center for a complex of mining districts of lesser importance, and in many ways was their basic tie with the rest of the nation in the formative years of the territory.

Military sites:

Cantonment Stevens, first military post in the state and directly related to the nationally significant Mullan Road.

The Cole Fights of September 4, 5, 8, 10, 1865; part of the massive Powder River Indian Expedition of that year, a major effort to keep the Indians away from the route of the Union Pacific Railway while surveys were under way.

Fort C. F. Smith, as a bastion on the Montana frontier and in recognition of its role in the controversial Bozeman Trail operations of 1866-68. And the related site of the Hayfield Fight, which helped to end the Sioux menace to the Bozeman Trail.

Camp Cooke
Fort Ellis
Fort Logan (Camp Baker)
Fort Shaw

The above four posts served as "Montana's eastern bastions" during the territorial period.

Baker's Fight on the Marias which terminated Blackfoot hostility.

Railway survey fights and posts:
  Baker's Fight on the Yellowstone
  7th Cavalry Fights of August 4 and 11, 1873.
  Camp Canby and Stanley's Stockade

All these fights and posts because of their vital relationship to the success of the Northern Pacific Railway surveys.

The following sites relative the Sioux War of 1876-77:
  Reno's Valley Fight, a part of the Little Big Horn Fights.
  Reynolds' Fight on Powder River, March 17, 1876.
  Crook's Fight on the Rosebud, June 17, 1876.
  Miles's Fight with the Sioux, October 21, 1876.
  Miles's Fight on Tongue River, January 8, 1877.
  Lame Deer Fight, May 7, 1877.
  Terry's Supply Camp, 1876.

These sites on a longer range basis might be further studied by the National Park Service and the State parks system.

Nez Perce War sites:
  Canyon Creek
  Bear Paw Mountain (both justified above)

Posts of the closing years of Indian warfare:
  Tongue River Cantonment
  Fort Keogh
  Camp Merritt
  Fort Custer
  Fort Maginnis
  Camp at Poplar River
  Fort Assiniboine

These posts played a critical role in patroling the Plains to break up Indian movements and prevent a recurrence of war on the Plains.

Posts of the Army in transition:
  Fort Missoula
  Fort William Henry Harrison

These posts were prime (and well preserved) examples of the posts that brought together the scattered Indian wars units for large unit training as the army modernized.

Trail systems:
- Mullan Road
- Fort Benton-Helena Stage and Freight Road
- Trails to Utah
- Bozeman Trail
- Carroll-Helena Road

We believe the above trails had impact of a commercial, political, or military nature extending well beyond the borders of the state, and hence are of national significance.

Sites of State Significance:

Plenty Coups State Monument - The home and store of Plenty Coups, a Crow leader who worked for closer Indian-White cooperation.

Flathead-Blackfoot negotiation site (within the area at the mouth of the Judith) - An important contribution to intertribal peace in the mountains of northern Montana on the boundary of these two tribes.

Canadian trading posts that helped in the development of northwestern Montana:
- Kootenai Post 1 and 2
- Salish House 1 and 2
- Howes Post
- Fort Connah

All these posts contributed to the acculturation of the relatively peaceful tribes of the northwestern mountains.

Later trading posts:
- Fort Pease (an 1875-76 Montana trading venture on the Yellowstone)
- Fort Owen (at St. Mary's Mission) 1850

Mining areas of state significance:
- Confederate Gulch, the state's richest quality placers
- Granite, a major silver mining development
- Marysville, the state's leading gold producer 1880-1900.

All the above mining sites had impact of considerable influence on the state's economy outside their own community.

Military sites:

Camp Ida Thoroughman (Greene Clay Smith)
Camp Elizabeth Meagher
Fort Howie

Posts of the Montana Militia, an organization with origins and effects deep in the political situation of the territory, and involved in the defense of the eastern frontier at a critical period.

River transportation sites:

Carroll
Cow Island Landing
Coal Banks Landing
Disaster Bend
Pablo Rapids
Benson's Landing
Mill Creek
Buffalo Rapids

All these sites are involved in many incidents relative to the state's early, vital water transportation network.

Trails:

Eastside Fort Benton-Helena Trail
Bridger Trail
Whoop-Up Trail

These trails were important to the economy of sizeable areas of the state in the early years.

Notable Landmarks:

Citadel Rock and Steamboat Rock are both significant landmarks on the Missouri River waterway. We believe their association with river traffic is important enough to warrant a state significance listing.

Grave of Luther Kelly:

Because of his close association with the opening up of the Yellowstone region for settlement.

Buildings outside the established and proposed historic districts:

Pierre Wibaux home in Wibaux, because of his prominence representing foreign capital in the Montana open range cattle business.

Mill Iron Ranch, as a representative set of open range period ranch buildings.

Some locally significant sites and buildings that meet the criteria for National Register listing with local significance.

These were selected from the files of the Recreation and Parks Division and from the screening of other suggestions made to the consultant during the course of the study. It is obvious under the provisions of the Act, that as long as basic, broad criteria are met, local citizens will be able to continue to submit sites they feel locally significant for addition to the National Register with local significance designations. We expect your files will grow rapidly in this category over the years.

Billings Area Indian Sites:
- Where the White Horse Went Down
- Place of the Skulls
- Sacrifice Cliff

Mining Districts of Local Significance:
- Gold Creek
- Argenta
- Bear Gulch
- Cedar Creek
- Silver City
- Pardee-Keystone
- Emigrant Gulch
- Judith Mountains
- Georgetown Southern Cross
- Elkhorn
- Elkhorn-Cooledge
- Wickes
- Landusky
- Zortman
- Glendale

Each of these is a district which for a time altered the local economy appreciably and adds much colorful history to the general communities involved.

Indian Fights:
- Headchief - Youngmule Fight
- Sword Bearer Incident

Steamboat Sites:
- Far West Island
- Junction City
- Coulson

Each played a part in the steamboat trade of its area.

Trails:
- The Meeteetse Trail, connecting Red Lodge with Big Horn Basin.

Miscellaneous:
- Priest Butte
- Hunters Hot Springs
- Coulson Boothill

Stage Stations:
- Brooke's and Whitehall at Whitehall
- Robbers' Roost near Laurin
- O'Brien's near Sidney

Each of these are allied to a variety of local history, supported in the files of the State Recreation and Parks Division.

APPENDIX
F

Prepared by

MONTANA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Recreation and Parks Division

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MONTANA STATE PARK SYSTEM

Introduction

The Montana Fish and Game Department, administrator of the state park system since 1965, believes that the attached brief review of that system may be useful to our state officials and legislative representatives The story of the lands that comprise the system -- their designation, use, and potential -- is relevant to many basic governmental plans and decisions. Unless these lands are included in any overall analysis of Montana's present, and in any concept of her future, the data will be inadequate -- the picture will be incomplete.

The state park system is important, both to Montanans and the nation. This fact may need no extensive elucidation, since informed leadership is aware of the growing statewide, nationwide, and indeed worldwide need for recreational opportunity and for preservation of natural and historical values To plan for this enduring human need, to provide efficiently and imaginatively for its satisfaction, are among the duties and privileges of government

In considering our park system, state lawmakers and agency personnel have a dual role: as residents of Montana we share the personal pride and pleasure of all Montanans in the beauty, grandeur, and colorful history of our homeland; as public servants we recognize not only the physical and spiritual but also the economic value of these assets, and are immediately responsible for their maintenance and enhancement.

The latter function requires knowledge of problems that go beyond our borders -- of the stress of urbanization and the surge of despoliation that afflict more densely populated states, where unblemished areas are virtually nonexistent, or priced beyond the reach of a public agency. Fortunately, we still have time to benefit from the experience of such states, and can act now to forestall a similar loss of crucial resources. Appreciating the needs of out-of-state vacationists, who visit Montana in annually increasing numbers, we can project our own needs, and can assure the continuation of those resources.

Support of a strong state park system, in short, is not a case of "Act in haste, repent at leisure," but of "Delay now, regret forever!" The Fish and Game Department hopes that the accompanying information on Montana's park system, including detailed inventories and graphic material, will give our state leadership a background for such support -- a factual basis for whatever action may be necessary to preserve and fortify Montana's recreational and historical heritage.

Purpose and Evolution

The long-range objective of any park system, as implied in the Introduction, is to satisfy the deep and lasting human need for outdoor recreation and for the benefits derived from natural and historical values.

Montana's system was created in 1939 by the legislature of that year. The law itself states its ultimate purpose as that of "...conserving the scenic, archaeologic, scientific, and recreational resources of the state, and of providing for their use and enjoyment, thereby contributing to the cultural, recreational, and economic life of the people and their health."

Within the above framework, the 1939 legislature initiated the Montana State Parks Department. The immediate reason for forming the department was to provide a legal vehicle for acceptance of a gift of land from the federal government. This original gift was a 160-acre tract that included the Lewis and Clark Caverns, still one of Montana's outstanding attractions.

During the first several years of development, the state parks were managed by a three-member parks commission appointed by the Governor. In 1953 the legislature disbanded this commission, and the state parks were placed under the administration of the State Highway Commission. Transfer of the parks to the Fish and Game Commission was directed by the legislature during the 1965 session, following designation of the commission, the year previous, as the state's official recreation agency.

In the early years after inception, the park system grew very slowly. Comparatively little interest in recreation and the developmental vacuum of World War II combined to stalemate progress. Not until 1945 did the park program begin to show life, and even when the Highway Commission took over in 1953 the system had only nine units, with most of the activity still centered at Lewis and Clark Caverns.

It is in the past 10 to 15 years that the state park system, like many other institutions, has expanded and metamorphosed. The system, as of January 1, 1969, consists of 43 individual units, some of which contain numerous segments. The system now encompasses state monuments, recreational waterways, historical and archaeological sites, and recreation areas, as well as parks. Fishing access sites, an active program of the Fish and Game Department since 1958, are now an adjunct to the system and have proliferated to a total of 97 in recent years. This state recreation complex now comprises 23,706 acres of land, either deeded or controlled by lease or easement. And every year, virtually every month, the complex is growing and changing as new demands and new opportunities arise.

The legislature of 30 years ago siezed a basic opportunity when it created the park system. It was difficult, if not impossible, to project at that time the population explosion, the postwar economic boom with its attendant avalanche of tourism and outdoor recreation, the nationwide reaction to overcrowding, overindustrialization, and overdevelopment. Now, as demand and scarcity have vastly increased the public pressure on Montana's diverse recreational and cultural resources, the purpose of the 1939 law -- to conserve these resources -- requires implementation on a far more comprehensive scale than the lawmakers may have visualized.

Acquisition and Financing *

Increasing demands on a park system involve, among other things, land and money -- procurement and financing of new or expanded areas and continuing development and administration of existing areas.

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*Method of acquisition of individual park system units is specified in the alphabetical inventory. The inventories of units and fishing access sites by senatorial district, in the Appendix, also show method of acquisition. Details of park system financing are available in budgetary documents presented to the legislature.

During the first decades of the Montana system, little money was available for acquisition, and most units were obtained by lease or gift. These means of acquisition are still important, but are becoming less significant. While the Fish and Game Commission is authorized to acquire land by "...purchase, lease, agreement, or by acceptance of donations, or condemnation...," purchase provides the flexibility to allow selection of desirable sites and is preferred if funds are available. The right of condemnation has never been exercised.

The state park system is partially financed by direct appropriation from the general fund and the long-range building program fund, and by six-tenths of one percent (0.6) of the state fuel-tax revenue. Direct state support is supplemented by earned income from cabin-site and agricultural leases, concession contracts, and operation of Lewis and Clark Caverns, and from federal reimbursement on acquisition and development projects cost-shared with the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Some of these funds are specifically controlled: income from a federal or state reservoir area must be expended on that particular area, and fuel-tax revenues may be applied only in areas where motorboating is permitted. All funds, including earned income, must be appropriated by the legislature.

Fishing access sites are treated in this review as a category distinct from other components of the state park system. While included in the Criteria section and inventoried in the Appendix in order to list in full the areas managed for public recreation by the Fish and Game Department, these sites are acquired and maintained by separate funds. They are primarily for fisherman benefit and are therefore financed from fish and game license receipts. As mentioned previously, fishing access sites were an active program of the department prior to the 1965 transfer of the state park system to the Fish and Game Commission.

Acquisitions to the entire system have mushroomed in the past few years. Fourteen park system units have been added since 1965, for the 1968 total of 43; the fishing access program has swelled to its present total of 97 sites, most of which contain some recreation development, from a modest beginning only 10 years ago. Much of this accelerated growth can be attributed to better financing, including the special impetus gained from money made available under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Public interest must also be counted as a prime generative factor in recent park system expansion. In many cases, the public has sought out and used certain areas because of their particular recreation resources, accessibility, and other desirable characteristics. Reacting to this established demand, the Fish and Game Department has moved to protect the values involved -- resource potential, scenic and aesthetic attributes, public health, private or public property, etc. -- by acquiring the area and placing it under park system management. The public has also influenced designation and preservation of historical and archaeological sites by an increasing concern for our cultural heritage. Essentially, the park system program can flourish only through public interest as reflected in the provision of funds through legislative action.

Planning and Operations

Within the Fish and Game Department, the state park system is administered by the Division of Recreation and Parks. This division contains sections devoted to parks, recreation, planning and coordination, and lands.

Establishment of the Division of Recreation and Parks did not occur arbitrarily. It was both a tangible response to public recognition and demand and the logical result of the 1939 legislature's initial policy requiring state participation in the acquisition, development, and maintenance of areas with natural and historical values.

The divisional status accorded the park system upon transfer to the Fish and Game Department insured the stability necessary for long-range planning in accordance with specific objectives. These objectives were subsequently delineated in a Montana Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Approved by the Secretary of Interior in 1965, and financed in part through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the plan is currently in its second phase of updating and amending. Such revision is consistent with the rapid expansion of the state park system and will be a continuing process as the dimensions of Montana's recreation potential are revealed.

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan does more than define objectives. Among other essentials, it provides for the coordination of state and federal recreation activities, emphasizing acquisition and development of units strategically located to complement and supplement recreation projects on federal lands.

It evaluates the influence of existing and proposed segments of the interstate highway system upon the distribution and requirements of tourists and resident recreationists. It recognizes the need for recreational development in the sparsely populated areas of the state, which generally lack such accommodations but are significant to coordinated statewide recreation development.

In short, restructuring and planning for comprehensive administration of the state park system has progressed speedily in the Fish and Game Department. Unfortunately, operations -- implementation of plans -- have lagged to some extent. This circumstance is symptomatic of deficiencies resulting from an accelerated acquisition program unaccompanied by an equivalent increase in specialized personnel. Although all permanent park employees were transferred to the Fish and Game Department in 1965, and additional personnel from within the department were reassigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks, operations have been limited by lack of certain specific professional skills. The need for trained personnel is especially acute in the sections devoted to planning and design of recreation units and to interpretation of the archaeological, historical, and geological characteristics of the various park system units. These deficiencies have largely been overcome by obtaining the services of professionals on a consultation basis.

As the state park system itself has expanded and metamorphosed in recent years, so has the Fish and Game Department since accepting its administration. Evolution of the department from stewardship of the state's wildlife resource to that of its overall recreational and historical resources -- from maintenance of Montana's physical environment to that of its cultural environment as well -- has not only enlarged the agency's function but has redefined it. The current proposal to rename the agency "Montana Fish, Game, and Parks Department" is an appropriate first step in legislative acknowledgement of this dynamic responsibility.

COMPONENTS OF MONTANA STATE PARK SYSTEM

Criteria

The conglomerate lands administered by the Recreation and Parks Division of the Montana Fish and Game Department are designated by various terms -- state parks, recreation areas, archeological sites, monuments, fishing access sites, etc. Lack of specific criteria for assigning area classifications has produced many inconsistencies in designation. To provide for the orderly and efficient administration of existing components and future acquisitions, classification criteria should be established describing the purposes and physical characteristics of the various categories. Such criteria will determine appropriate development and management procedures. They will also be used as standards for acquisition, designation, and redesignation of park-system components and as guides to funding.

The following categories, criteria, and procedures are suggested for all existing and future areas administered under the parks system.

STATE PARKS

Purpose: To provide high-quality recreation experience distinctive and notable enough to attract people on a state, regional or national basis.

Description: Open-space areas of unique scenery or other outstanding natural features of an aesthetic, historical, geological, archaeological, or scientific nature.

State parks will be selected on the basis of these inherent characteristics without regard to geographic location.

Development and Management: Development of roads and desirable facilities will be planned with precise and sensitive regard for all natural features and without impingement upon the visitors' aesthetic and intellectual sensibilities. Management will be directed toward retention of state parks in as near a natural condition as possible, without impairment of ecological features and values.

STATE RECREATION AREAS

Purpose: To provide non-urban outdoor recreation opportunities primarily concerned with, but not confined to, water-based recreation such as boating, swimming, fishing and associated activities.

Description: Areas, usually water-based, of adequate size and in terrain appropriate for accommodating mass recreation use. In most cases, recreation areas should be located with regard to existing or potential heavy use and should be easily accessible.

Development and Management: Development for intensive mass use may require extensive alteration of the natural environment by roads, campgrounds, and sanitary facilities. The aesthetic qualities of the areas will be retained to the greatest degree possible by careful planning and construction of unobtrusive facilities. Management may include hunting, an activity not normally permitted in state parks.

STATE MONUMENTS.

Purpose: To preserve, protect, and enhance objects, features, or places of historical, geological, archaeological, or scientific importance, including commemoration of outstanding persons or events.

Description: Sites of optimum form and size for the protection and enhancement of the objects, features, or places concerned, including adequate space for parking, if appropriate, and other accommodations for anticipated day-use.

Development and Management: Standard facilities will be access, parking, sanitation, and water. Other service facilities may be added if required. Overnight camping will ordinarily not be allowed. Development may also include restoration of historical structures, etc. and installation of protective devices. Maximum benefit to visitors may be achieved by providing museums, outdoor dioramas, and other interpretive exhibits.

STATE RECREATIONAL WATERWAYS

Purpose: To protect and enhance the natural and historical values of state waterways, and to provide opportunity for enjoyment of these values.

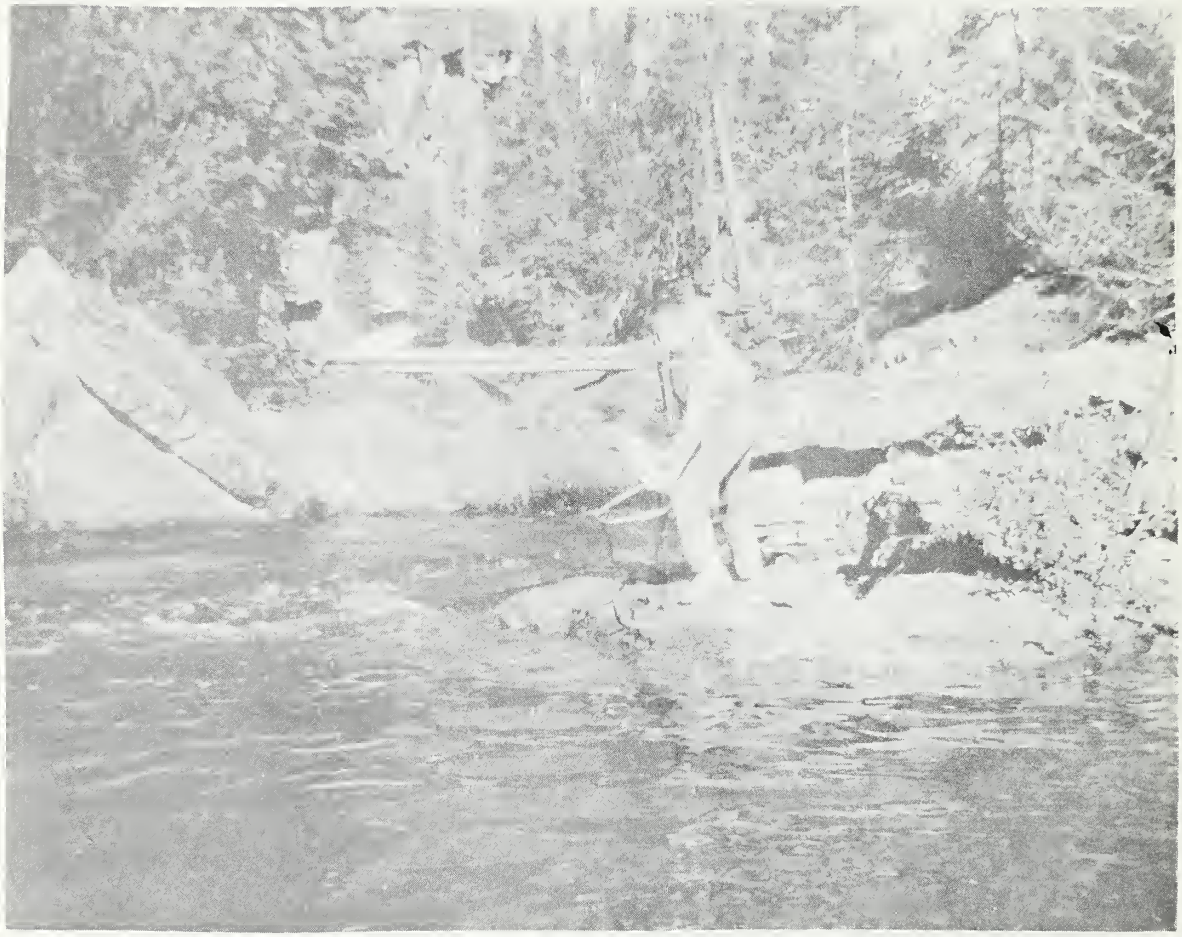
Description: Rivers or streams, generally undeveloped, possessing outstanding scenery and/or important historical features and susceptible to increasingly heavy recreational use.

Development and Management: Accommodations for day-use, camping, floating, fishing, or other recreational activities will be provided. Public areas for lunch stops and overnight camping will be conveniently distributed along the course, allowing leisurely floats from one area to the next in four hours or less. Development will also include wells for drinking water where necessary. Management will primarily involve maintenance of public areas and identification of visitor sites and points of historical or geological interest.

STATE RECREATION ROADS AND TRAILS

Although no units within these categories have yet been designated, the addition of such units to the state park system is projected. The Fish and Game Department believes that the scenic and cultural attributes of certain Montana roads and trails are of high recreational value and warrant formal protection against uncontrolled use and development.

Preparation of criteria for state recreational roads and trails is in progress, along with other plans for this potentially valuable expansion of the state park system.



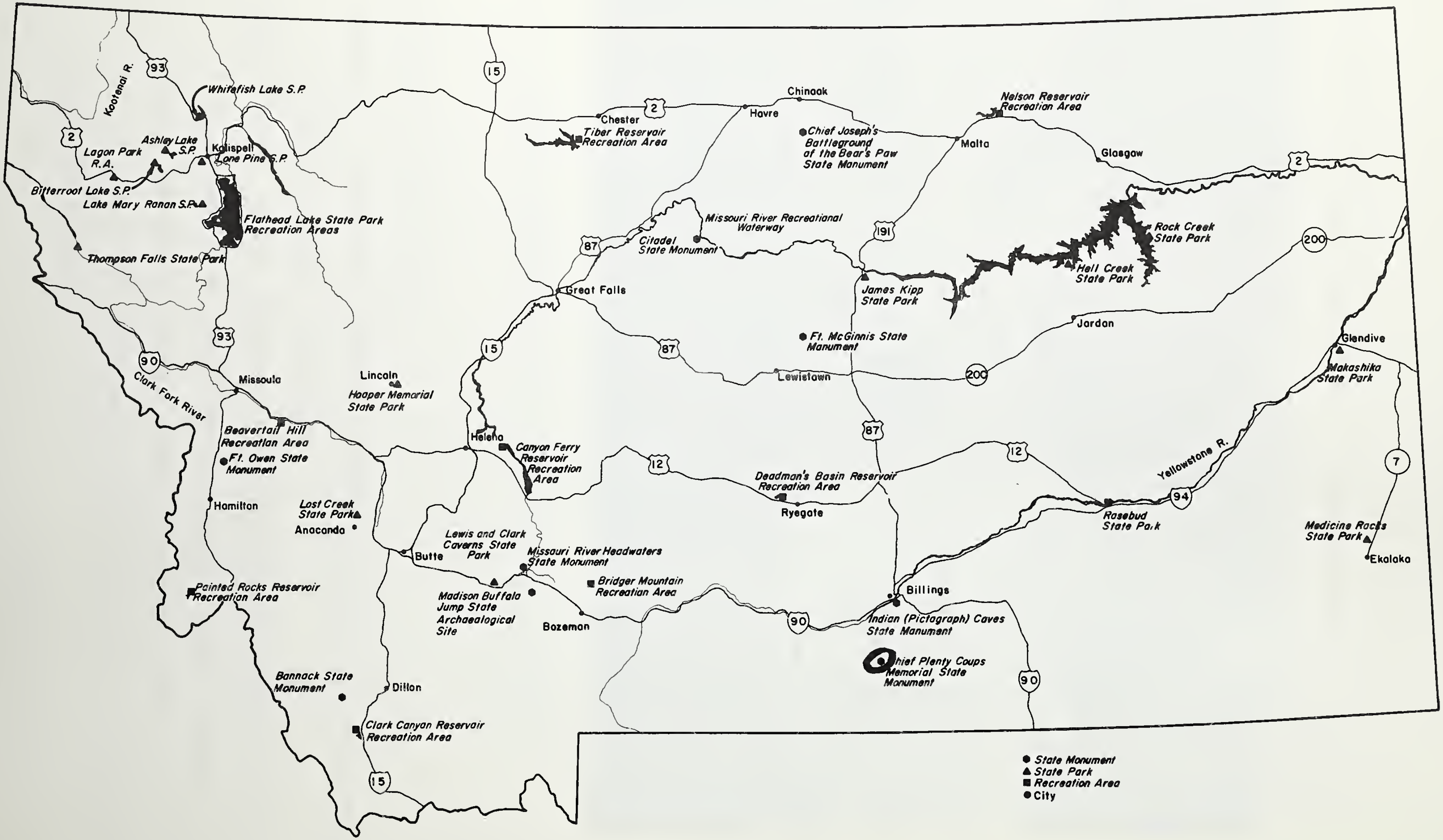
Fishing Opportunities -- Now and For the Future

STATE FISHING ACCESS SITES

Purpose: To provide permanent public access to high-quality rivers, streams, and lakes.

Description: Areas adjacent to high-quality fishing waters accessible by an existing or acquired public right-of-way and of adequate size to permit practical use of the waters concerned for fishing and, when appropriate, other water-based recreation.

Development and Management: Accommodations will consist of facilities for day-use and, in certain cases, overnight camping. Boat-launching ramps, road-building, and fencing may be necessary. Management will involve proper identification of the site and maintenance of public right-of-way and service facilities.


Kootenai R.
93
Whitefish Lake S.P.
2
Ashley Lake S.P.
Lagon Park R.A.
Kalispell
Lone Pine S.P.
Bitterroot Lake S.P.
Lake Mary Ronan S.P.
Flathead Lake State Park Recreation Areas
Thompson Falls State Park
15
Chester
Tiber Reservoir Recreation Area
2
Havre
Chinook
Chief Joseph's Battleground of the Bear's Paw State Monument
Malta
Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area
Glasgow
2
Missouri River Recreational Waterway
Citadel State Monument
87
191
Rock Creek State Park
Hell Creek State Park
200
James Kipp State Park
Great Falls
Jordan
Glendive
Ft. McGinnis State Monument
93
87
15
90
Missoula
Lincoln
Hooper Memorial State Park
Lewistown
200
Makoshika State Park
Clark Fork River
Beavertail Hill Recreation Area
Ft. Owen State Monument
Helena
Canyon Ferry Reservoir Recreation Area
87
12
12
Yellowstone R.
7
Deadman's Basin Reservoir Recreation Area
94
Hamilton
Lost Creek State Park
Anaconda
Ryegate
Rosebud State Park
Medicine Rocks State Park
Ekalaka
Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park
Butte
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
Bridger Mountain Recreation Area
Billings
Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area
Madison Buffalo Jump State Archaeological Site
Bozeman
90
Indian (Pictograph) Caves State Monument
Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument
90
Bannack State Monument
Dillon
Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area
15
● State Monument
▲ State Park
■ Recreation Area
● City

MONTANA STATE PARKS SYSTEM

Alphabetical Inventory of Park System Units

Fishing access sites, because of their large number and more limited spectrum of uses, are not inventoried in this section. A list of fishing access sites by Montana senatorial district is in the Appendix.

ASHLEY LAKE STATE PARK

Location: Flathead County. Thirty miles west of Kalispell off U. S. Highway 2.

Size: 32 acres.

Method of acquisition: Purchase.

Dedication: 1966

Use: Picnicking, swimming, camping, fishing, boating.

Description: A heavily wooded site sloping to the shore of an attractive small lake. The park's setting is typical of this sparsely populated portion of Montana -- low timbered mountains, with livestock ranching in the cleared bottomlands. Campground facilities include a boat-launching ramp.

Old Skinner Saloon at Bannack

BANNACK STATE MONUMENT

Location: Beaverhead County. Twenty-two miles west of Dillon off U. S. Highway 91.

Size: 50 acres.

Method of acquisition: Ten acres, including an assortment of 19 buildings and lots in the townsite of Bannack, deeded to the state by the Beaverhead Museum Association. Forty additional acres acquired without cost from the Bureau of Land Management.

(BANNACK STATE MONUMENT continued)

Dedication: 1954

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking, camping.

Description: A national registered historic landmark, Bannack is a semi-ghost town in the narrow valley of Grasshopper Creek. Built near the site of a 1862 gold strike, and named after a local tribe of Indians, Bannack was a brawling frontier mining town and Montana Territory's first capital. It contains many log cabins, stores, saloons, and such ostentatious structures as the once-magnificent Meade Hotel.

Bannack had more than its share of lawlessness, with the Vigilantes dispensing justice on assorted hanging trees. Chief among the area's notorious outlaws was Henry Plummer, who enacted the joint role of sheriff and leader of a gang of road agents. The town jail, Montana's first, was used by Plummer and still stands. The gallows from which he was hanged has been restored near its original site.

Preservation of the 19 donated buildings has been initiated, and further preservative and restorative measures are part of management plans for this monument. A developed campground is adjacent to the town.

BEAVERTAIL HILL RECREATION AREA

Location: Missoula County. Twenty-seven miles east of Missoula adjacent to Interstate Highway 90.

Size: 65 acres.

Method of acquisition: Purchase.

Dedication: 1968

Use (when developed): Picnicking, camping, fishing.

Description: A level, mixed-woodlands area on the shore of the Clark Fork River. Development of visitor facilities at this new acquisition is planned for 1969-1970.

BIGFORK STATE PARK

Location: Flathead County. At town of Bigfork on State Highway 35.

Size: One acre.

Method of acquisition: Easement from the State Highway Commission.

Dedication: 1965

Use: Picnicking, boating.

Description: A sparsely wooded plot at mouth of the Swan River on Flathead Lake, primarily planned for boat-launching.

BITTERROOT LAKE STATE PARK

Location: Flathead County. Twenty miles west of Kalispell on U. S. Highway 2, then five miles north.

Size: 36 acres.

Method of acquisition: Thirty acres acquired without cost from the National Youth Administration. Six acres acquired by easement from the State Forester.

Dedication: 1941

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: An unusually appealing forested site on the scenic shore of Little Bitterroot Lake. Campground development includes facilities for boat-launching. A portion of the area is operated as a youth camp by the Lions Club of Kalispell under agreement with the Fish and Game Commission.

BRIDGER MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

Location: Gallatin County. Seventeen miles northeast of Bozeman and adjacent to the Bridger Bowl Ski Area.

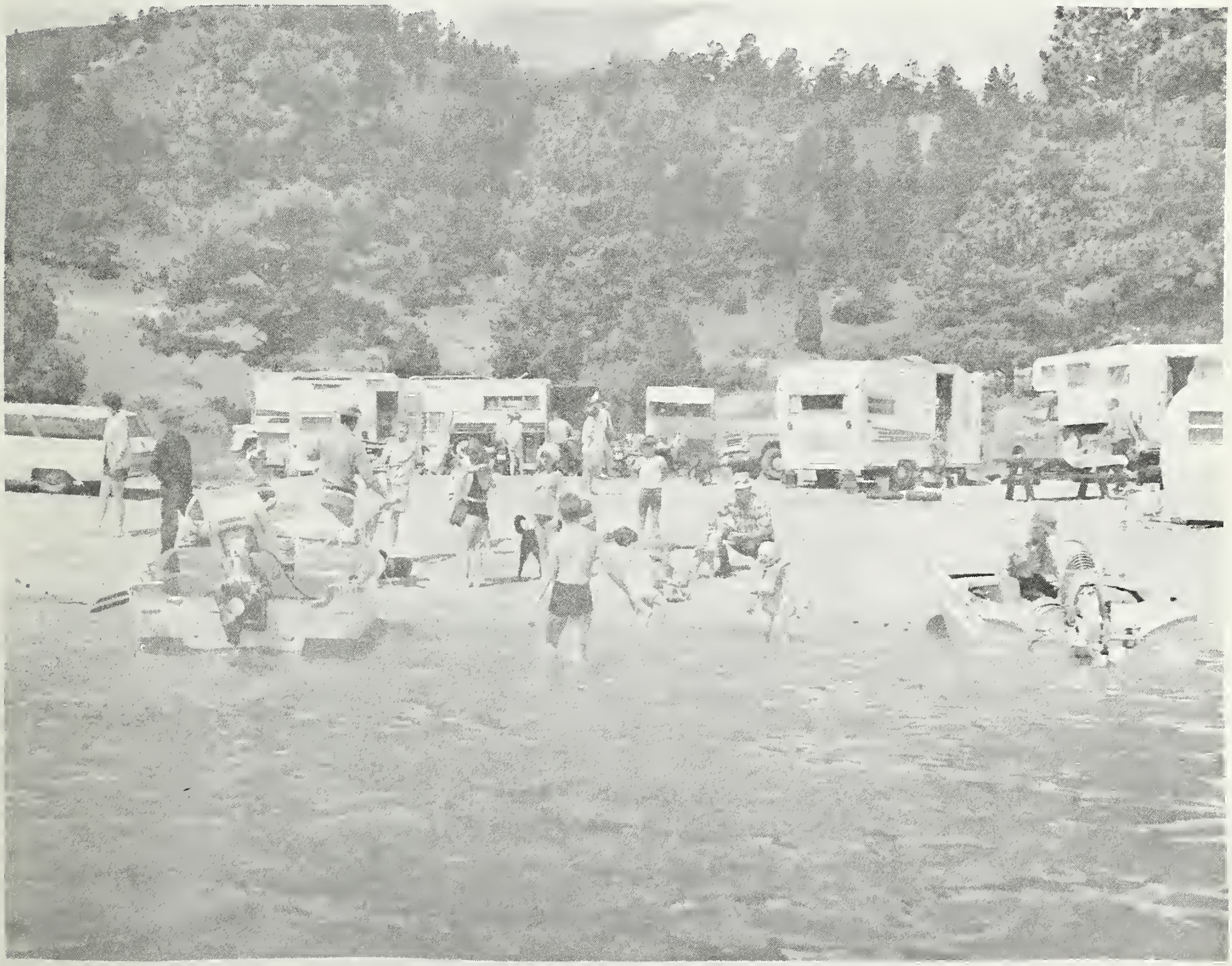
Size: 120 acres.

Method of acquisition: Purchase.

Dedication: 1950

(BRIDGER MOUNTAIN STATE PARK continued)

Use:	Adjunct to ski area.
Description:	An undeveloped site providing partial access to the ski area. This unit is not scheduled for operation as a state park.



A Beach at Canyon Ferry Recreation Area

CANYON FERRY RECREATION AREA

Location:	Lewis and Clark and Broadwater Counties. About 20 miles southeast of Helena just off U. S. Highway 12.
Size:	2,787 acres.

(CANYON FERRY RECREATION AREA continued)

Method of acquisition: Memorandum of Understanding from the Bureau of Reclamation.

Dedication: 1957

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating, cabin leases.

Description: This area is on Canyon Ferry Reservoir on the mainstem of the Missouri River and includes terrain ranging from level riverbanks to timbered gulches to sloping, open shorelines backed by mountains. The recreation area comprises thirteen individual segments containing developed campgrounds, and is served by numerous public access routes. Boat-launching facilities, including commercial marinas, are available at various locations.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD OF THE BEAR'S PAW STATE MONUMENT

Location: Blaine County. Sixteen miles south of Chinook off U. S. Highway 2.

Size: 200 acres.

Method of acquisition: One hundred and sixty acres acquired at no cost from the Bureau of Land Management, and a gift of 40 acres from the Davies family of Chinook in 1968.

Dedication: 1959

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking.

Description: Rolling prairie-land with a backdrop of the Bear Paw Mountains. It was here that Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perces reached the end of a long and perilous route beginning in their homeland in northeastern Oregon. They surrendered in October, 1877 to General Miles after six days of fighting, thus ending one of history's most brilliant and courageous military retreats. This last stand of Chief Joseph was in sight of his people's long-sought sanctuary in Canada. Joseph's statement of surrender, concluding with the famous line, "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever," is a literary masterpiece. These words, their author, and the tragic and heroic story of the Nez Perces' unsuccessful flight to freedom, are commemorated in this lonely area near the Bear Paw Mountains.

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL STATE MONUMENT

Location: Big Horn County. Thirty-five miles south of Billings near Pryor.

Size: 194 acres.

Method of acquisition: Trust deed of 190 acres from the Billings Kiwanis Club via Big Horn District Court. Four acres purchased in 1968.

Dedication: 1961

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking, camping.

Description: Like the Bear's Paw Monument to Chief Joseph, this area commemorates a great Indian leader, Chief Plenty Coups of the Crows. A notable warrior for decades, he wore with authority 80 feathers on his coup stick. (Coups were counted by touching the stick to a living enemy, who may or may not have been subsequently dispatched.)

The chief was born in 1848 near Billings at a place known to the Crows as "Cliff-That-Has-No-Pass." Plenty Coups led scouts under General Crook, and acted in every instance as a friend to the white man. He was respected for his shrewd negotiations with the United States government, and represented the American Indians at the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington.

Shortly before his death Plenty Coups asked the U. S. government to hold 40 acres, including his house, in trust for the tribe as a park. One of his stipulations was that red men and white men were to use the park together. This 40 acres forms the nucleus for the state monument. Arrow Creek (now Pryor Creek), famous in Crow legends, flows past the chief's home at the base of a sandstone cliff, and remnants of his orchards and fish pond still exist. A museum is planned on these grounds to preserve and exhibit the artifacts, clothing, medicine bundles, and other paraphernalia representing the life of the Crows and their great leader.

CITADEL ROCK STATE MONUMENT

Location: Chouteau County. Twenty-two miles southeast of Virgelle on the Missouri River.

Size: 39 acres.

(CITADEL ROCK STATE MONUMENT continued)

Method of acquisition: Gift (unformalized) from the State Land Board.

Dedication: 1968

Use: Sight-seeing.

Description: Along the Missouri River Recreational Waterway, this famous and spectacular promontory on one of the most isolated stretches of the river was a landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The site has no road access and will probably remain undeveloped except for identification to travellers on the waterway.

CLARK CANYON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA

Location: Beaverhead County. Twenty miles south of Dillon on Interstate Highway 15.

Size: 1,200 acres.

Method of acquisition: Memorandum of Understanding from the Bureau of Reclamation.

Dedication: 1962

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating, cabin leases.

Description: Five developed campgrounds comprise this area on the broad shoreline expanses of Clark Canyon Reservoir at the confluence of Red Rock and Horse Prairie Creeks. It was here that Lewis and Clark on their route west in 1805, and sorely in need of food and horses, met the Shoshone Indians. This valley was the homeland of their Shoshonean guide Sacajawea. On the nearby fertile floodplains of Horse Prairie Creek, miners and travellers from Bannack and Virginia City recognized the quality of the country and established, in the 1860s, some of the first ranches in Montana. Numerous access routes lead to the developed areas, which are located on the north and east shores of the reservoir and include boat-launching facilities.

DEADMAN'S BASIN RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA

Location:	Wheatland County. Twenty miles east of Harlowton off U. S. Highway 12.
Size:	503 acres.
Method of acquisition:	Lease of 498 acres from the State Water Resources Board. Five acres on easement from the State Land Board.
Dedication:	1963
Use:	Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating, cabin leases.
Description:	The developed visitor area is in an open prairie-land setting on the south shore of the reservoir. Facilities include a boat-launching ramp.

ELMO STATE PARK

Location:	Lake County. Nineteen miles north of Polson on U. S. Highway 93.
Size:	35 acres.
Method of acquisition:	Created by the State Land Board; transferred to the Fish and Game Department by Special Resolution.
Dedication:	1966
Use (when developed):	Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.
Description:	Rolling, open terrain with some cedars, gently sloping to the beach of a large, westside bay on Flathead Lake. Development of visitor facilities is scheduled for 1969-1970.

ENNIS RECREATION AREA

Location:	Madison County. Across the Madison River from town of Ennis on U. S. 287.
Size:	77 acres.
Method of acquisition:	Purchase.
Dedication:	1968
Use:	Picnicking, camping, fishing.

(ENNIS RECREATION AREA continued)

Description: A brushy riverfront with open meadows and some mature cottonwood trees. River channels web the area in several places. Development plans include expansion of camping facilities.

FINLEY POINT STATE PARK

Location: Lake County. Twelve miles north of Polson off State Highway 35.

Size: 24 acres.

Method of acquisition: Purchase.

Dedication: 1965

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A steep, wooded hillside on the east shore of Flathead Lake leads to the visitor area on level beachfront. Facilities include a boat pen and launching ramp.

FLATHEAD LAKE STATE PARK

Location: Lake County. Fifteen miles north of Polson adjacent to U. S. Highway 93.

Size: 55 acres.

Method of acquisition: Transferred from the State Land Board by Special Resolution.

Dedication: 1952

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A strip of sloping land along 4,000 feet of shoreline on the west side of Flathead Lake. Handsome ponderosa pines shade the picnicking and camping areas. Spaces are designated for parking trailers and for launching small boats.

FORT McGINNIS STATE MONUMENT

Location: Fergus County. Twelve miles southwest of Roy off U. S. Highway 191.

Size: 50 acres.

(FORT McGINNIS STATE MONUMENT continued)

Method of acquisition: Transferred from the State Land Board by proclamation of the State Land Commissioner.

Dedication: 1968

Use: Sight-seeing.

Description: This fort was constructed and manned during the late 1870s and was active for about ten years. It was built for the protection of travellers and of freighters hauling from the Carroll Coulee steamboat landings on the Missouri River. The Carroll Trail led from the Missouri to the old gold-mining towns of Maiden and Gilt Edge in the Judith Mountains and continued on to the placers at Last Chance Gulch and to others farther west. Military action relative to Fort McGinnis was minimal, consisting of only occasional minor skirmishes with the Sioux.

Situated on a low, rocky bench backed by the Judith Mountains, Fort McGinnis was a collection of barracks and service buildings, including a civilian-run sutler's store, extending nearly half a mile along the bank of Ford Creek. The site contains foundations and other traces of these structures. Visitor facilities have not been developed.

FORT OWEN STATE MONUMENT

Location: Ravalli County. Near the town of Stevensville off U. S. Highway 93.

Size: One acre.

Method of acquisition: Gift from the Fort Owen Association.

Dedication: 1956

Use: Sight-seeing.

Description: This one-time army fort and trading post was built by Major John Owen, who arrived in the Bitterroot Valley in 1850. Trade at the post, mostly with westbound immigrants, was threatened in the mid-1850s by constant harassment from Blackfeet Indians, but flourished again when gold was discovered in surrounding areas. The town of Stevensville grew around the fort and trading post, but was replaced as a center of commerce in 1865 by Hellgate (now Missoula). Some old barracks remain. Facilities are limited to interpretive exhibits.

HELL CREEK STATE PARK

Location: Garfield County. Twenty-six miles on gravel road north of Jordan and State Highway 200.

Size: 113 acres.

Method of acquisition: Leased from the Corps of Engineers.

Dedication: 1949

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: An open grassy site in a colorful badlands setting on the south shore of Fort Peck Reservoir. The access route is through one of the world's richest fossil areas; many important dinosaur remains have been found here. Visitor facilities include a boat ramp.

HOOPER MEMORIAL STATE PARK

Location: Lewis and Clark County. Adjacent to the town of Lincoln on State Highway 200.

Size: 17 acres.

Method of acquisition: Gift from Lewis and Clark County.

Dedication: 1954

Use: Picnicking, camping.

Description: This park lies in a handsome ponderosa pine forest. Memorializing Joe Hooper, a pioneer of the Lincoln country, development of the park was partially financed by bequests from the Joe Hooper estate.

INDIAN CAVES STATE MONUMENT

Location: Yellowstone County. Six miles south of Billings off Interstate Highway 90.

Size: 22 acres.

Method of acquisition: Transferred from the State Highway Commission.

Dedication: 1949

Use: Sight-seeing.

(INDIAN CAVES STATE MONUMENT continued)

Description:	Excavation of these caves in 1937 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration revealed numerous cultural stratifications indicating use of the caves by Indians over thousands of years. The 1937 scientific excavations produced some of the most important archaeological information in the Northwest up to that date. Hundreds of pictographs were distributed over the walls and ceilings of the "caves," actually giant overhangs in sandstone cliffs. Fortunately, tracings of the paintings were made at the time of excavation, since recent vandalism has almost completely destroyed the historical artifacts. Located in an area of sandstone cliffs, dotted with ponderosa pine and other trees and shrubs, and with evidence of prehistoric springs and waterways nearby, the site provides an excellent example of a type of living quarters favored by prehistoric man.

JAMES KIPP STATE PARK

Location:	Fergus County. Sixty-five miles north of Lewistown on U. S. Highway 191.
Size:	465 acres.
Method of acquisition:	Leased from the Corps of Engineers.
Dedication:	1959
Use:	Picnicking, camping, fishing, boating.
Description:	A spacious park on the bank of the Missouri River in a typical floodplain area dominated by large cottonwoods. The park is named after a fur trader and master carpenter who first entered Montana in 1823. Kipp was one of the first to open trade with the hostile Blackfoot Indians. He aided in constructing many forts and trading posts, including Fort Piegan on the Marias River. Park facilities include a boat-launching ramp.

LAKE MARY RONAN STATE PARK

Location:	Lake County. Eight miles west of Dayton off U. S. Highway 93.
Size:	76 acres.

(LAKE MARY RONAN STATE PARK continued)

Method of acquisition: Exchange of surplus property at Ashley Lake with the Glacier Park Company.

Dedication: 1965

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A scenic, beautifully forested area with frontage on Lake Mary Ronan. Present facilities are in the process of expansion and will include a launching ramp.

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK

Location: Jefferson County. Forty-seven miles east of Butte on U. S. Highway 10.

Size: 2,729 acres.

Method of acquisition: Gifts from the U. S. Department of Interior (1,439 acres), Jefferson County (640 acres), and Northern Pacific Railroad (650 acres).

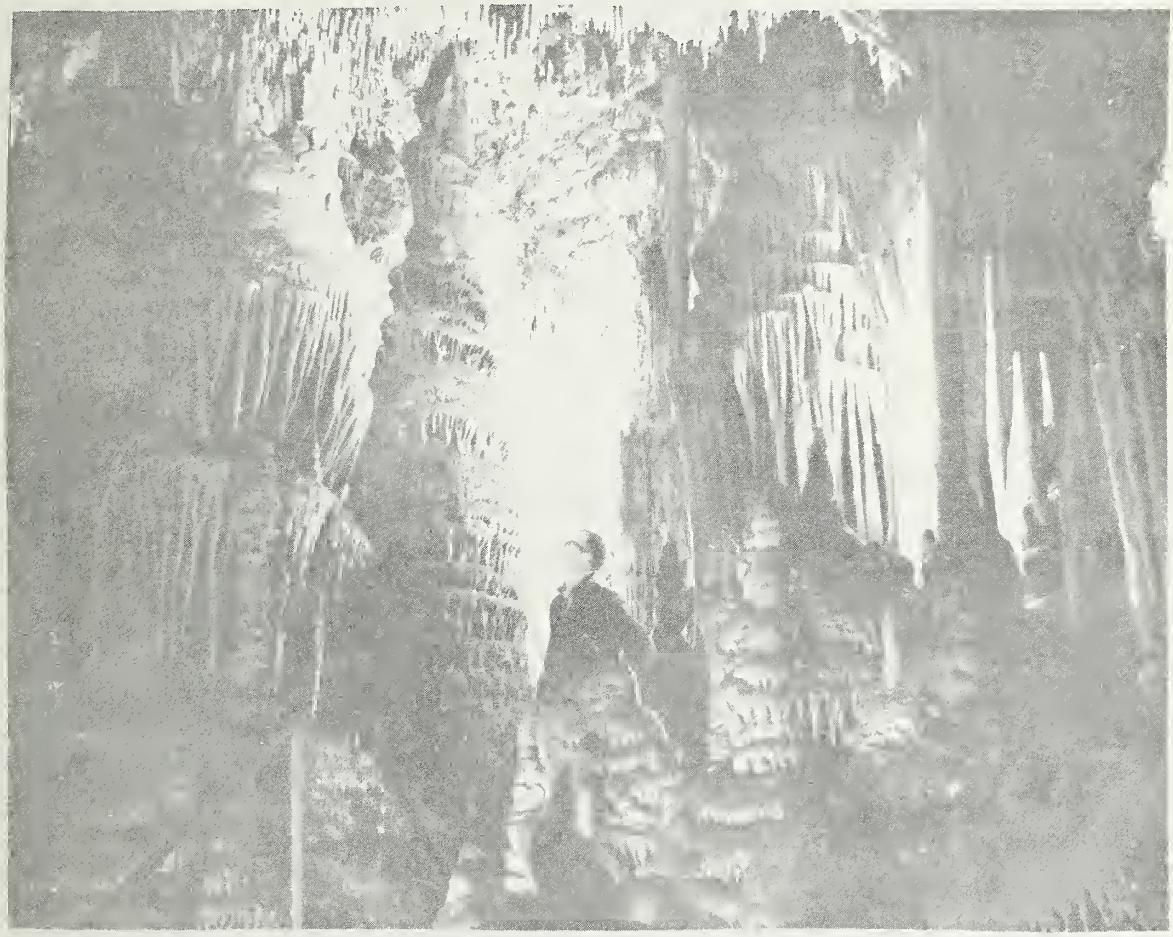
Dedication: 1939

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking, camping, curio and lunch concessions.

Description: Montana's first and best-known park encompasses a precipitous mountainside, dotted with shrubs and conifers, on the north side of the scenic Jefferson River Canyon, and features the largest known limestone caverns in the Northwest. Naturally air-conditioned at 48 degrees, these spectacular caves are electrically lighted and safe to explore. Guided tours of about two-hours duration are conducted daily throughout the summer months.

The caverns are a fantasy of color: whites, tans, pinks, browns and reds. Moisture seeping through limestone formations has created weirdly beautiful stalactites, stalagmites, and columns. Some of the last are thirty feet high and twelve feet wide at the base. The largest and most fantastic rooms are Cathedral, Garden of the Gods, the Princess Palace, and Paradise.

(LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK continued)



The caverns were discovered in the 1890s by a party of hunters. They were operated as a tourist attraction by Dan Morrison, a local rancher, for many years. Lewis and Clark Caverns was proclaimed a national monument by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. A second campground in the park is currently under development.

LOGAN PARK RECREATION AREA

Location: Lincoln County. Forty-five miles west of Kalispell on U. S. Highway 2.

Size: 16 acres.

Method of acquisition: Easement from the State Highway Commission.

Dedication: 1967

(LOGAN PARK RECREATION AREA continued)

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A level site, featuring magnificent large conifers, on the shore of Middle Thompson Lake. This scenic setting is strategically located for recreational purposes, and some expansion of visitor facilities is planned.

LONE PINE STATE PARK

Location: Flathead County. Three miles southwest of Kalispell off U. S. Highway 2.

Size: 162 acres.

Method of acquisition: Gift from Ernest White, a long-time resident of the Flathead Valley.

Dedication: 1941

Use: Scenic viewing, picnicking.

Description: A timbered hilltop with a panoramic view of the Flathead Lake Valley, the peaks of Glacier Park, and mountain ranges to the north. Picnic tables are the only current facilities.

LOST CREEK STATE PARK

Location: Deer Lodge County. Six miles north of Anaconda off U. S. Highway 10-A.

Size: 15 acres.

Method of acquisition: Leased from the U. S. Forest Service.

Dedication: 1957

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking, camping.

Description: An unusually scenic area featuring Lost Creek Falls, which cascade for 50 to 60 feet over sheer rock in a setting of evergreens, willow, and aspen. The creek flows through a 3,000-foot-deep canyon capped with towering limestone pinnacles. This attractive campground is enhanced by the area's interesting geology.

MADISON BUFFALO JUMP STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Location: Gallatin County. Seven miles south of Logan off Interstate Highway 90 in the Madison River Valley.

Size: 640 acres.

Method of acquisition: Area designated by the state legislature in 1965, which directed the State Land Board to transfer the site to the Fish and Game Commission after exchange of state lands for private property.

Dedication: 1967

Use (when developed): Sight-seeing, picnicking.

Description: This buffalo jump (pishkun) vividly demonstrates a hunting technique used by prehistoric man in Montana as long as 2,000 or more years ago. The method probably terminated when the Montana Indians acquired horses in the early 1700s. The site centers on a sandstone cliff topped by a gently rolling plateau. The buffalo, stampeded by the hunters, were driven over the cliff, and any animals not killed by their fall were dispatched by the arrows, lances, and axes of the aborigines waiting below. Bones, with accompanying artifacts, are found at the base of the cliff.

Educational exhibits in the form of indoor and outdoor dioramas will be constructed at this site for the information of visitors and to protect and preserve the bone and artifact deposits. Indian campsites in the vicinity will be appropriately displayed and protected. Picnicking facilities are under development.

MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK

Location: Dawson County. Three miles south of Glendive off Interstate Highway 94.

Size: 784 acres.

Method of acquisition: One hundred and sixty acres were a gift from Dawson County; the remainder is leased from the Bureau of Land Management.

Dedication: 1953

(MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK continued)

Use:	Sight-seeing, picnicking.
Description:	Makoshika, a Sioux word meaning "bad earth," is descriptive of this spectacular badlands site. Centuries of wind and water erosion have produced rock and soil formations of brilliant coloring and weird shapes. Fossils of prehistoric animals are found in some locations, as are artifacts of prehistoric people. Interpretive exhibits will be added to the current developed picnicking facilities.

Panorama -- Makoshika State Park

MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK

Location: Carter County. Twelve miles north of Ekalaka on State Highway 7.

Size: 320 acres.

Method of acquisition: Gift from Carter County.

Dedication: 1957

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking.

Description: As the name implies, this area figured in the rituals and legends of the aboriginal inhabitants of the area. In rolling prairie terrain, the striking and grotesque sandstone formations stand out as spirals, columns, archways, cones, and pyramids carved by wind and water erosion. A few Indian petroglyphs may still be visible, but most have eroded away. Fossils of marine organisms and other prehistoric animal life have been found in the vicinity. Development plans include interpretive exhibits.

MISSOURI RIVER RECREATIONAL WATERWAY

Location: Chouteau and Blaine Counties. A series of five campsites situated at intervals on the Missouri River, commencing at Virgelle and extending downstream to James Kipp State Park

Size: 108 acres.

Dedication: 1968

Method of acquisition: Purchase.

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking, camping, fishing, boating.

Description: The five sites in this park system waterway are at Coal Banks Landing, Cow Island Landing, Judith Landing, Hole-in-the-Wall, and Slaughter River. They commemorate historic locations and provide rustic camping facilities for modern river travellers on the last major free-flowing stretch of the Missouri. The three landings are early day stops for the steamboats that were a major mode of transportation to the Montana goldfields in the 1860s and 1870s. The site at Slaughter River is the spot where the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped the nights of

(MISSOURI RIVER RECREATIONAL WATERWAY continued)

May 29, 1805, and July 24, 1806. The explorers' journals mention deposits of buffalo bones at Slaughter River (now Arrow Creek). Gravel roads lead to Coal Banks and Judith Landings. The other three sites are accessible only to river travellers.

MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS STATE MONUMENT

Location: Gallatin County. Five miles off Interstate Highway 90 near Three Forks

Size: 519 acres.

Method of acquisition: The original nine-acre tract was a gift from Clark Maudlin of Anaconda. Two additional acres were given by the Ideal Cement Company. The remainder (504 acres) was purchased in 1966.

Dedication: 1947

Use: Sight-seeing, picnicking, camping, boating, fishing.

Description: The Headwaters is a national registered historic landmark and one of the West's most significant historical sites. Here at the junction of the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin Rivers, which combine to form the Missouri, Lewis and Clark camped on their westward journey in 1805. At this point they had to choose among the Missouri's three forks; they picked the correct one (the Jefferson) and continued on their journey to the Pacific Ocean.

The monument includes the old townsite of Gallatin City, one of the first communities in the Gallatin Valley, as well as several miles of frontage on the Madison and Gallatin Rivers. Facilities include a boat-launching ramp. Interpretive exhibits and expansion of service facilities are planned.

NELSON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA

Location: Phillips County. Twenty-five miles northeast of Malta off U. S. Highway 2.

Size: 228 acres.

(NELSON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA continued)

Method of acquisition:	Memorandum of Understanding from the Bureau of Reclamation.
Dedication:	1961
Use:	Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.
Description:	An open, grassy area sloping to the shores of an irrigation reservoir. The campground has been improved by some tree-planting. Facilities include a launching ramp.

PAINTED ROCKS RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA

Location:	Ravalli County. Twenty-three miles south of Darby off U. S. Highway 93
Size:	263 acres.
Method of acquisition:	Leased from the State Water Resources Board.
Dedication:	1963
Use:	Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating, cabin leases.
Description:	Named for the multi-hued rocks and cliffs surrounding the reservoir, this area is in a beautiful mountain setting. The campground is on a forested shoreline site and contains a launching ramp.

ROCK CREEK STATE PARK

Location:	McCone County. Twenty-five miles south of Fort Peck off State Highway 24.
Size:	236 acres.
Method of acquisition:	Leased from the Corps of Engineers.
Dedication:	1949
Use:	Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.
Description:	An interesting badlands area on the east shore of the Big Dry Arm of Fort Peck Reservoir. The gently rolling, treeless campground contains facilities fully developed for water-based recreation.

ROSEBUD STATE PARK

Location: Rosebud County. At the town of Forsyth off Interstate Highway 94.

Size: 32 acres.

Method of acquisition: Thirty acres a gift from Rosebud County. Two acres on easement from the State Highway Commission.

Dedication: 1968

Use (when developed): Picnicking, camping, fishing, boating.

Description: Two plots on the Yellowstone River shaded by huge cottonwood trees. One picnic area contains playground equipment and a boat-launching ramp. A larger area will provide camping facilities when development is complete.

THOMPSON FALLS STATE PARK

Location: Sanders County. Three miles northwest of Thompson Falls off U. S. Highway 10-A.

Size: 37 acres.

Method of acquisition: Nineteen acres leased from the Washington Water Power Company. Thirteen acres under use permit from the State Forester. Five acres on easement from the State Highway Commission.

Dedication: 1960

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing.

Description: On the upper reaches of Noxon Reservoir, this level, timbered site is in attractive mountainous country. Boating facilities, including a launching ramp, are three miles down the shore from the park.

TIBER RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA

Location: Liberty and Toole Counties. Eighteen miles southwest of Chester off U. S. Highway 2.

Size: 6,197 acres.

Method of acquisition: Memorandum of Understanding from the Bureau of Reclamation.

(TIBER RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA continued)

Dedication: 1957

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: This large recreation area contains five developed sites on the reservoir and one on the tailwaters below the dam. The terrain is representative of much of the eastern Montana prairie -- river breaks with adjacent flat grazing and agricultural land. Boat-launching sites are among the developed facilities. Repairs to the spillway structure, which will cause lowered water levels, will inhibit recreational activities at the reservoir for the next several years.

WALSTAD MEMORIAL PARK

Location: Lake County. Twelve miles north of Polson on U. S. Highway 93.

Size: Five acres.

Method of acquisition: Three acres a gift from the Lake County Good Fellowship Club of Polson. Two acres on use permit from the State Highway Commission.

Dedication: 1967

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A steep, wooded site on the shores of Flathead Lake, operated in connection with Flathead Lake State Park. Service facilities are currently minimal.

WEST SHORE STATE PARK

Location: Lake County. Twenty miles south of Kalispell on U. S. Highway 93.

Size: 141 acres.

Method of acquisition: Sixty-seven acres a gift from Douglas Johns of Kalispell, son of a local pioneer. Seventy-four acres purchased in 1966.

Dedication: 1955

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

(WEST SHORE STATE PARK continued)

Description: A heavily timbered shoreline park on Flathead Lake offering an outstanding view of the lake with the Mission, Swan, and Whitefish Mountain Ranges in the background. Boat-launching facilities and limited space for small trailers are available. Expansion of development is planned.

Beach at West Shore State Park

WHITEFISH LAKE STATE PARK

Location:	Flathead County. Three miles north of Whitefish off U. S. Highway 93.
Size:	15 acres.

(WHITEFISH LAKE STATE PARK continued)

Method of acquisition: Gift from the Whitefish Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Whitefish Rod and Gun Club.

Dedication: 1960

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: An aspen-shaded site in a scenic lakeshore setting. Big Mountain and other peaks of the Whitefish Range are visible from the campground. Facilities include a launching ramp.

WOODS BAY STATE PARK

Location: Lake County. Five miles south of Bigfork off State Highway 35.

Size: 12 acres.

Method of acquisition: Purchase.

Dedication: 1966

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A wooded site on the east shore of Flathead Lake. The limited beach area contains a launching ramp. Improvement and expansion of facilities is in progress.

YELLOW BAY STATE PARK

Location: Lake County. Twenty miles northeast of Polson on State Highway 35.

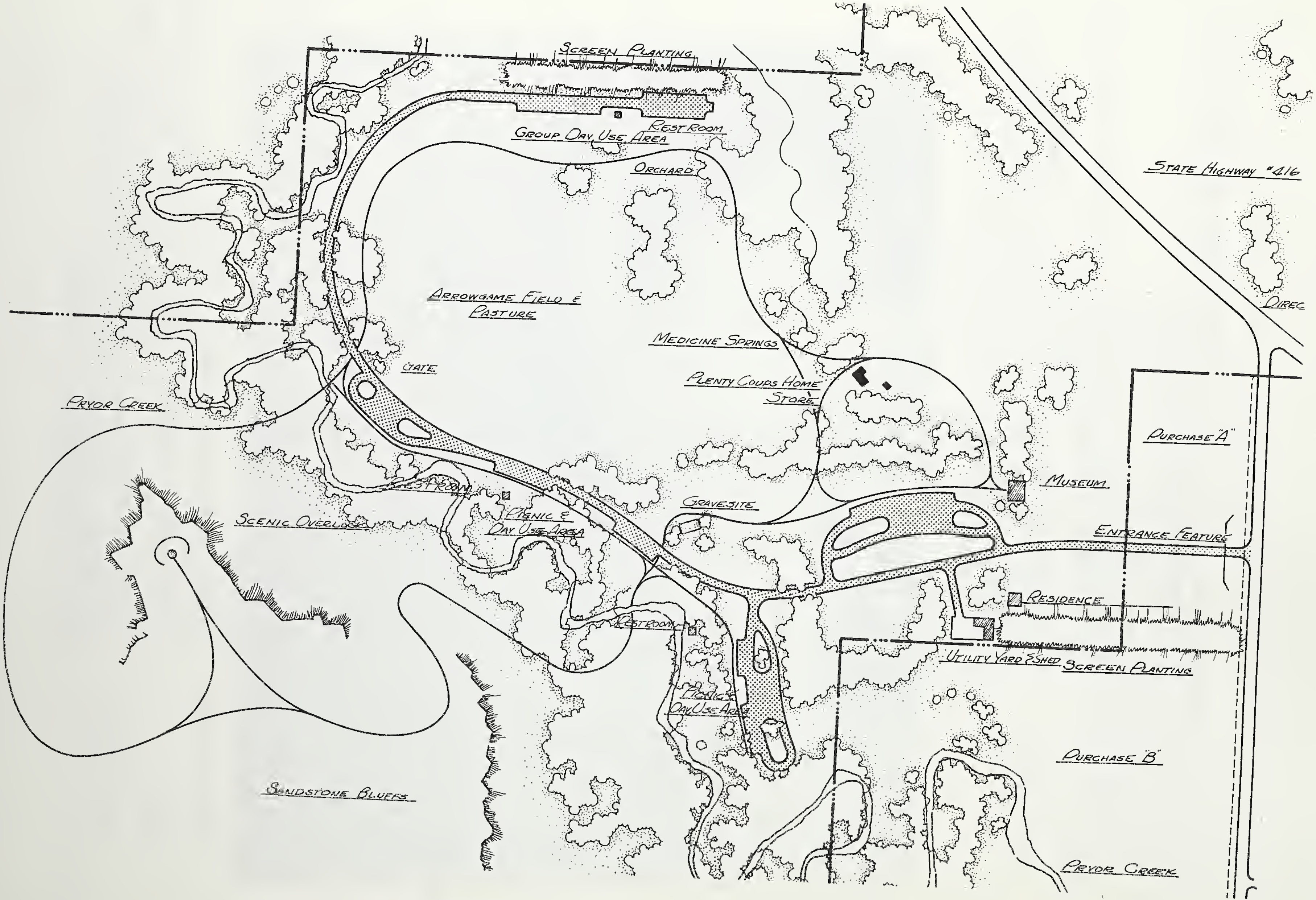
Size: 10 acres.

Method of acquisition: Established by the legislature as part of the Yellow Bay Biological Station.

Dedication: 1941

Use: Picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating.

Description: A small, forested site on Flathead Lake, with an attractive beach. This popular park is fully developed for water-based recreation.


SCREEN PLANTING
REST ROOM
GROUP DAY USE AREA
ORCHARD
STATE HIGHWAY #416
DIREC
ARROWGAME FIELD & PASTURE
MEDICINE SPRINGS
GATE
PLENTY COUPS HOME
STORE
PRYOR CREEK
PURCHASE "A"
MUSEUM
RESTROOM
GRAVESITE
PICNIC & DAY USE AREA
SCENIC OVERLOOK
ENTRANCE FEATURE
RESIDENCE
RESTROOM
UTILITY YARD & SHED
SCREEN PLANTING
PICNIC & DAY USE AREA
PURCHASE "B"
SANDSTONE BLUFFS
PRYOR CREEK

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL STATE MONUMENT

APPENDIX

PARK SYSTEM UNITS BY MONTANA SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Senatorial District	Unit	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired*
1	Medicine Rocks State Park	Carter	320	1957	Gift
2	Makoshika State Park	Dawson	784	1953	Gift & Lease
3	Rock Creek State Park	McCone	236	1949	Lease
4	None	--	---	----	--
5	None	--	---	----	--
6	Hell Creek State Park	Garfield	113	1949	Lease
	Rosebud State Park	Rosebud	32	1968	Gift & Easement
7	None	--	---	----	--
8	Chief Plenty Coups State Park	Big Horn	190	1961	Trust Deed & Purchase
9	Indian Caves State Monument	Yellowstone	22	1949	Transfer
10	Chief Joseph Battlefield of the Bear's Paw State Monument	Blaine	200	1959	Gift & No-Cost Acquisition
	Missouri River Recreational Waterway	Blaine	21**	1966	Purchase
	Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area	Phillips	228	1961	Memo of Understanding
11	Fort McGinnis State Monument	Fergus	50	1968	Transfer
	James Kipp State Park	Fergus	465	1959	Lease
12	Deadman's Basin Reservoir Recreation Area	Wheatland	503	1963	Lease & Easement
13	None	--	---	----	--

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* Details of acquisition are shown on alphabetical inventory of park system units, pages 17 through 41.
**Additional 87 acres (four sites) in Chouteau County, District 17. Total acreage is 108.

Park System Units by Montana Senatorial District (continued)

Senatorial District	Unit	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired
14	None	--	---	----	--
15	Bridger Mountain State Park	Gallatin	120	1950	Purchase
	Madison Buffalo Jump State Archaeological Site	Gallatin	640	1966	Transfer
	Missouri River Headwaters State Monument	Gallatin	519	1947	Gifts, Purchase & Easement
16	Canyon Ferry Recreation Area	Broadwater	2,787*	1957	Memo of Understanding
	Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park	Jefferson	2,729	1939	Gifts
17	Citadel Rock State Monument	Chouteau	39	1968	Gift
	Missouri River Recreational Waterway	Chouteau	87**	1966	Purchase
18	None	--	---	----	--
19	Tiber Reservoir Recreation Area	Liberty	6,197	1957	Lease
20	Tiber Reservoir Recreation Area	Toole			
21	Canyon Ferry Recreation Area	Lewis & Clark	2,787*	1957	Memo of Understanding
	Hooper Memorial State Park	Lewis & Clark	17	1954	Gift
22	Lost Creek State Park	Deer Lodge	15	1957	Lease
23	None	--	---	----	--
24	Bannack State Monument	Beaverhead	50	1954	Gift & No-Cost Acquisition
	Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area	Beaverhead	1,200	1962	Memo of Understanding
	Ennis Recreation Area	Madison	77	1968	Purchase

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* Total acreage. Area located in both Broadwater County, Dist. 16, and Lewis & Clark County, Dist. 21.

**Additional 21 acres (one site) in Blaine County, District 10. Total acreage is 108.

Park System Units by Montana Senatorial District (continued)

Senatorial District	Unit	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired
25	Fort Owen State Monument	Ravalli	1	1956	Gift
	Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area	Ravalli	263	1963	Lease
26	Beavertail Hill Recreation Area	Missoula	65	1968	Purchase
27	Thompson Falls State Park	Sanders	25	1960	Purchase, Lease & Easement
28	Elmo State Park	Lake	35	1966	Transfer
	Finley Point State Park	Lake	24	1965	Purchase
	Flathead Lake State Park	Lake	55	1952	Transfer
	Lake Mary Ronan State Park	Lake	76	1965	Exchange
	Walstad Memorial Park	Lake	5	1967	Gift & Use Permit
	West Shore State Park	Lake	141	1955	Gift & Purchase
	Woods Bay State Park	Lake	12	1966	Purchase
	Yellow Bay State Park	Lake	10	1941	Legislative Grant
29	None	--	---	----	--
30	Ashley Lake State Park	Flathead	32	1966	Purchase
	Bigfork State Park	Flathead	1	1965	Easement
	Bitterroot Lake State Park	Flathead	36	1941	No-Cost Acquisition & Easement
	Lone Pine State Park	Flathead	162	1941	Gift
	Whitefish Lake State Park	Flathead	15	1960	Gift
31	Logan Park Recreation Area	Lincoln	16	1967	Easement
TOTALS	Number of Units: 43 Acreage: 18,631				

FISHING ACCESS SITES BY MONTANA SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Senatorial District	Site	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired
1	Rush Hall Reservoir	Fallon	25	1964	Purchase
2	None	--	--	----	--
3	None	--	--	----	--
4	None	--	--	----	--
5	Fort Peck Dredge Cuts	Valley	50	1962	Lease
	Whitetail Reservoir	Daniels	65	1963	Purchase & Gift
6	None	--	--	----	--
7	Branum Lake	Custer	71	1958	Purchase
	Twelve-Mile Dam	Custer	44	1965	Lease
8	None	--	--	----	--
9	None	--	--	----	--
10	Cole Ponds	Phillips	139	1962	Gift
11	Lower Carter's Pond	Fergus	6	1964	Purchase
	Upper Carter's Pond	Fergus	5	1963	Purchase
12	Grey Bear	Sweet Grass	45	1966	Purchase
	Natural Bridge	Sweet Grass	40	1965	Purchase
	Selkirk	Sweet Grass	428	1965	Purchase
13	Absaroka	Stillwater	1	1958	Purchase
	Beaver Lodge	Carbon	50	1960	Purchase
	Bluewater	Carbon	4	1965	Purchase
	Buffalo Jump	Stillwater	6	1958	Purchase
	Bull Springs	Carbon	32	1959	Purchase
	Castle Rock	Stillwater	80	1965	Purchase
	Cliff Swallow	Stillwater	160	1965	Lease
	Fireman's Point	Stillwater	232	1968	Purchase
	Horsethief Station	Carbon	84	1960	Purchase
	Indian Fort	Stil ater	16	1967	Purchase

Fishing Access Sites by Montana Senatorial District (continued)

Senatorial District	Site	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired
13	Itch-Kep-Pe	Stillwater	26	1963	Purchase
	Limestone	Stillwater	40	1965	Lease
	Moraine	Stillwater	160	1965	Purchase & Lease
	Rosebud Isle	Stillwater	10	1958	Purchase
	Swinging Bridge	Stillwater	4	1959	Purchase
	Water Birch	Carbon	69	1959	Purchase
	Whitebird	Stillwater	21	1966	Purchase
14	Dailey Lake	Park	123	1931	Lease
	Emigrant	Park	2	1962	Purchase
	Loch Leven	Park	50	1967	Purchase
	Mallard's Rest	Park	17	1962	Purchase
	Paradise	Park	3	1962	Purchase
	Sheep Mountain	Park	7	1966	Purchase
15	Bozeman Pond	Gallatin	12	1953	Purchase
	Cameron Bridge	Gallatin	55	1965	Purchase
	Fairweather	Gallatin	48	1965	Purchase
	Four Corners	Gallatin	9	1964	Purchase
	Greycliff	Gallatin	381	1958	Purchase
	Three Forks Gravel Pits	Gallatin	50	1964	Lease
	Williams' Bridge	Gallatin	2	1962	Purchase
16	Deepdale	Broadwater	6	1966	Lease
	Lump Gulch	Jefferson	24	1969	Purchase
	Park Lake	Jefferson	96	1958	Purchase
	Parrot Castle	Jefferson	34	1964	Purchase
	Smith River	Meagher	320	1960	Purchase
	Tizer Lakes	Jefferson	142	1960	Purchase
17	Ackley Lake	Judith Basin	120	1962	Lease
18	None	--	--	----	--
19	Bear Paw Reservoir	Hill	185	1964	Lease
20	Arod Lake	Teton	17	1958	Purchase
	Devon Reservoir	Toole	11	1965	Purchase

Fishing Access Sites by Montana Senatorial District (continued)

Senatorial District	Site	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired
21	Bean Lake	Lewis & Clark	16	1964	Purchase
	Dearborn Bridge	Lewis & Clark	3	1968	Purchase
22	Box Canyon	Powell	273	1967	Purchase
	Cedar Meadow	Powell	3	1964	Purchase
	Harry Morgan	Powell	65	1965	Purchase
	Monture	Powell	110	1965	Purchase
	Murphy	Powell	82	1965	Purchase
	River Junction	Powell	137	1965	Purchase
	Tamarack Creek	Granite	4	1963	Lease
	Upsata Lake	Powell	11	1957	Purchase
	Welcome Creek	Granite	107	1959	Purchase
23	None	--	--	----	--
24	Browne's Lake	Beaverhead	74	1963	Purchase
	Burnt Tree Hole	Madison	27	1958	Purchase
	Cardwell	Madison	6	1964	Purchase
	Eight-Mile Ford	Madison	30	1957	Purchase
	Glen	Beaverhead	8	1965	Purchase
	Harrison Lake	Madison	40	1961	Purchase
	Meadow Lake	Madison	6	1956	Purchase
	Sportsmen's Park	Beaverhead	90	1964	Lease
	Valley Garden	Madison	147	1961	Purchase
	Varney Bridge	Madison	5	1957	Purchase
	Walker Ranch	Beaverhead	182	1967	Purchase
25	Florence Bridge	Ravalli	7	1968	Lease
26	Chief Looking Glass	Missoula	13	1967	Purchase
	Clearwater Crossing*	Missoula	See Below	1948	Purchase
	Harper Lake*	Missoula	See Below	1948	Purchase
	Ninemile Prairie	Missoula	10	1965	Purchase
	Turah	Missoula	5	1968	Purchase

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* These two sites are part of the Blackfoot-Clearwater Game Range

Fishing Access Sites by Montana Senatorial District (continued)

Senatorial District	Site	County	Size (Acres)	Year Acquired	How Acquired
27	Crystal Lake	Sanders	1	1959	Gift
	Lower Fish Creek	Mineral	19	1967	Purchase
	Upper Fish Creek	Mineral	5	1967	Purchase
28	Juniper Beach	Lake	3	1964	Purchase
	Loon Lake I	Lake	4	1959	Purchase
29	None	--	--	----	--
30	Blanchard Lake	Flathead	8	1962	Purchase & Gift
	Kila	Flathead	3	1964	Purchase
	Old Steel Bridge	Flathead	12	1964	Purchase
	Pressentine Bar	Flathead	6	1965	Purchase
	River's End	Flathead	1	1963	Purchase
	Sportsman's Bridge	Flathead	5	1959	Purchase
	Whitefish River	Flathead	3	1962	Purchase
	Whitefish Satellite	Flathead	1	1968	Gift
31	Carpenter Lake	Lincoln	3	1959	Purchase
	Glen Lake	Lincoln	3	1969	Gift
	Loon Lake II	Lincoln	1	1963	Gift
	Marl Lake	Lincoln	3	1963	Gift
	Sophie Lake	Lincoln	6	1958	Purchase
TOTALS	Number of sites: 97				
	Acreage: 5,175				